WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY H. HORNIMAN. 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 255 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date		Steamer			Tons.
1921.					
24th	Dec.	..	MANTUA*	.. ..	10,902
31st	,,	..	PLASSY	.. ..	7,340
1922					
7th	January	..	CHINA	.. ..	7,952
14th	,,	..	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st	,,	..	NALDERA*	.. ..	15,825
28th	,,	..	CALEDONIA	..	7,672
4th	February	..	EGYPT*	.. ..	7,941
11th	,,	..	DELTA	.. ..	8,097
18th	,,	..	MACEDONIA	..	10,512
25th	,,	..	MOREA	.. ..	10,890
4th	March	..	MALWA*	.. ..	10,941
11th	,,	..	KARMALA	.. ..	8,983
18th	,,	..	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
25th	,,	..	CHINA	.. ..	7,952
1st	April	..	NARKUNDA*	..	16,118
8th	,,	..	CALEDONIA	..	7,672
15th	,,	..	EGYPT	.. ..	7,941
22nd	,,	..	MACEDONIA	..	10,512
29th	,,	..	MANTUA*	.. ..	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT Through steamer from China.

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date		Steamer		Tons.
1921	About			
27th	December	..	MERKARA ..	8,285
1922				
3rd	January	..	MASHOBRA	8,288
10th	,,	..	NUDDEA ..	7,928
17th	February	..	MADURA ..	8,600
24th	,,	..	DOMALA ..	—
3rd	March	..	HATIPARA* ..	8,182
10th	,,	..	MANDALA ..	8,246
31st	April	..	NEVASA ..	9,071
17th	,,	..	MANORA ..	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

10th December 1922	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
7th January	NARKUNDA	
4th February	MANTUA	
28th March	NALDERA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA
31st Dec. 1921. s.s. "Khyber" Tonnage 9014.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
30th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct Embarkat 1.30.
28th ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi coasting
29th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
19th ,, ..	BANDRA	Karachi & P. G.
26th ,, ..	VERSOVA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Izdus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	31st Dec.
Kodo Maru	S. Kamatska	1 th Dec.	5 h Jan
Ganges Maru	K. Yamanoi	28th Dec.	7th Jan
Kasado Maru	F. Yanagi	18th Jan.	30th Jan

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Jessa Maru	Y. Yebi	6791	8th Dec.	29th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5867	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MuroranMaruT.	Harenchi	6354	12thJan.	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th ,,	21st ,,
Fambo Maru	D Aoshima	8545	13r Jan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,301	15	2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,7[illegible]
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE
BANKING
: SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING
THROUGHOUT
INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF
SOOND INDUSTRIAL
PROPOSITIONS AND THE
UNDERTAKING OF
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest ½ allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,39 000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 000 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 327.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,27,87,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	93,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,750

HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

S. B. OLIPHANT,
Mg. Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity on your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Sunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Decan.)
C. S. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
32 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard
Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 265,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Ebrahim Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tilantjap
Padang	Waltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accured interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
KUSAJI VALIBHOY PATEL WALA
Opposite Police Chowki Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 9.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129 Apollo Street, Fort

On FRIDAY, the 30th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey arab horse quiet in harness.
1 cycle wheel zandan with a pair of horses and harness in good condition.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Napier motor car 10 H P 4-cylinder 4 seated No. 8827.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE AND SMALL SAPPHIRES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. Sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 129, Apollo Street, Fort by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Vilasson Brothers (insolvents) the following.

43 small and large very valuable sapphires.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTED VOILE, ORGANDIES, TUMBLERS, PLATES, RUBBER TYRES SERGE, TANGIB, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 129, Apollo Street, by order of Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

6 cases stone ware water filister size 2, 3 and 4 gallons.
6 kegs boiler compound.
2 cases metal polish.
2 cases floor polish.
4 cases boot polish.
1 case Berlin wool.

On account and risk of Messrs Alimahomed Adam and Co.

5 cases printed Organdies.
1 case cotton Voile 37 pieces about 1173½ yards.

On account and risk of Messrs. M. Choonilal and Co.

9 cases each 27 doz. half pint Tumblers of assorted colours.
20 cases each 15 doz. pint tumblers.

On account and risk of Mr. Dattubhai Hasham.

1 crate about 100 doz. Cuba Weston and Pekin pattern plates factory size 8".
1 crate about 200 doz. Cuba and Pekin pattern plates factory size 6 and 7 inches.
1 crate about 110 doz. Cuba Pekin and blue band and lined pattern plates factory size 6 to 8 inches.

On account and risk of M. D. Saria of Bhindi Bazar.

20 rolls rubber tyres.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

10 bales in each 10 pieces woolen serge 40/42 yards 54".
1 bale white Tangib, 300 pieces No. 360.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of 1 case Venetian, 1 case Glycerine, 1 case Vaseline, 1 case White Calico, 1 case all Wool Rugs, 1 case Grey Flannel, Suitings, Woollen Rugs, Velvet, 1 case Zephyr, Ladies' and Gents' Hose, Viyella, 1 case Thread, 1 case Fancy Cotton and Woollen Suitings, 4 cases Bevelled Plate, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. King King and Co., and on account and risk of J. S. Kannaiyan Chetty Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1922, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case Venetian, 1 case glycerine, 1 case vaseline, 1 case white calico, 1 case wool rugs, 1 case grey flannel suitings, woollen rugs, velvet, 1 case zephyr, ladies' and gents' hose, viyella, 1 case thread, 1 case fancy cotton and woollen suitings, 4 cases, bevelled plate, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ESTATES OF THE DECEASED, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following articles:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirrors, doors, cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned. 12 dozen Champagne.

By order of the party concerned:—
1 Overland Motor Car, 1916 Model, No. 4524, 5 seaters.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE 175 BALES ABOUT OF KUMTA AND MADHRA COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

By the order of the Insurance Company, concerned Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Colaba Press Company Ltd. godown A the following bales of cotton.

175 Bales of Kumta and Madhra Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 29th Dec. 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 122 BAGS BROWN THIN LINSEEDS.

This Day THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Shinnarayan Buldendas at his godown at Kalyan Street, Lana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Seth Biharilal Kunjilal.

122 bags Brown thin linseeds.

(Not taken delivery of the lot being rejected).

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Dec. 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5021.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

At the cost and Risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Abdul Kader Chellaby Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public auction on FRIDAY, the 6th January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in their Show-room at No. 2, Dean Lane, Household Furniture, such as Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Marble top table, Palmstands, Screens, Fine Cabinet, Electric Hall and Table lamps, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Curzon Chair, Low Chairs, Dressing table, Wall Clock, Hatstand, Prambulators, Cushioned Chairs, Dinner Set, Knives, Forks, Cooking Utensils, Copper Boiler, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before Sale.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-night: Thurs. 29th Dec. at 9-30 p.m.
By special request
PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING.
Booking at Rose's upto 6 p.m. from 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.
A SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
"WHAT WOMAN WILL DO?"
AN EDWARD JOSE
Production
Featuring
ANNA Q. NILSSON

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREAT CLASSIC EVENT OF THE CALCUTTA RACES
KING EMPEROR'S CUP RACE
Rai Saheb Sangidas Jessiram's
"NOT MUCH"
wins by one length from the veteran Roubaix.

Scenes in the Paddock; Start; The Race; The Winning Horse; &c., &c.

THE EMPIRE
Daily Change of Film Masterpieces
An Extraordinary Attraction
During the Festive Season
To-day Thurs. Dec. 29th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
EUGENE SUE'S masterpiece
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

THE EMPRESS.
Daily change of Film Masterpieces
An Extraordinary Attraction
During the Festive Season.
To-day Thurs. Dec. 29th at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
William fox's submarine phantary Queen of the Sea
featuring
ANNETTE KELLERMAN.

Starting Saturday
The Greatest Western Serial Ever Made
"Thunderbolt Jack"
Starring
JACK HOXIE
and
MARIN SAIS
THRILLS ROMANCE ADVENTURE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
CHANDRAHASA
BY
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
CHANDRAHASA

A filmatised version of the well-known story of the great devotee of Shree Krishna. The ruthlessness of Dushastbudhi, his plot to assasinate Chandrahasa, his entanglement into his own mesheg.

CHANDRAHASA

See how a mere addition of a word changed the career of a man. See how 'Visha' was changed into 'Vishaya' Failure of Dushastabudhi

CHANDRAHASA

A perfect photographic jewel.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR A SURPRISE?

JUST IMAGINE

A Film production that has cost Rs. 35 lacs to its producers and in which, over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men are working!

Messrs. K. A. SETNA & Co.

have the greatest pleasure in presenting to their Patrons, during the NEW YEAR WEEK.

This greatest of the Cinema production

"Jerusalem Delivered"

"Jerusalem Delivered"

"Jerusalem Delivered"

Italy's Greatest Master-piece

The only production of its kind in which over 10 thousand horses and 35 thousand men take part.

The last word in the art of Cinema Production.

TO MISS THIS PICTURE IS NOT TO HAVE SEEN CINEMA AT ALL.

A Gorgeous Historical production dealing with the Wars of the

CRUSADES

in the time of

PETER-THE HERMIT

Every son and daughter or Chriastianity is ordially invited to see this Historical subject of the

HOLY CRUSADES

SEE IT AT

The Venus Cinema
The Venus Cinema
Oppst. Goods Yard—Byculla—Tram Line.

Commencing 31st December 1921

TO NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Messrs K. A. Shetna and Co. present a Beautiful Italian Drama
"PRINCESS GEORGE"
"PRINCESS GEORGE"
"PRINCESS GEORGE"
starring MISS MEYSA CHAYNE
The Most Beautiful Italian Actress.
A Magnificent photo drama of Love, Hate, and Vengeance
Specially Presented for the X'mas Week together with a Screeming comic
"A BARON'S DREAM."
at the
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
VENUS CINEMA
Oppst Goods Yard—BYCULA, Tram Line.
Four shows DAILY—5-15—7—8-45—1-30
Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show—3-15.
Popular Prices—Rs. 1-8—1/—As. 12-6-6 and 3

AMUSEMENTS

(First Time in Bombay First Time
Sri Krishna Manohara Sabha
The well-known Madrasi (Charitable) Amateur Dramatic Sabha of Poona
WILL STAGE
Under the patronage of the Madrasi Residents in Bombay.
Vasanthika
On 31st December 1921.
AND
Sarangathara
On 2nd January 1922.
"BOTH IN TAMIL"
AT THE
BALIWALLA THEATRE
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Adjoinig the Giant Wheel
At 8-30 p.m. on Those Days

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-night and This Week, the Third Week's instalment of
FURTHER 3 EPISODES—6 PARTS
of the Warner Bros! Serial
"The Tiger Band"
Featuring the dare devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
The plot now thickens—and gang now resort to violent insures but Helen and Dr. Stone are more than a match for them.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m, (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

IMPERIAL
TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
THE EVENGING ARROW
FINAL WEEK—THREE EPISODES
Episod 13th. On Perilous Grounds
" 14th. Shifting Sands
" 15th. The toll of the Desert
NEXT WEEK
GERALDINE FARRAR
The Star Glorious
IN
THE RIDDLE WOMAN
An amazing drama of the elusive vagaries of a woman heart A sensational disclosure of how each of three women acted under the spell of a love profiteer's passion.
TIME
Daily 7' 8-45, & 10-30 p.m' Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICE as USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
A Picture Supreme
THE SPY
THE SPY
THE SPY
A William Fox's Super—production, featuring The favourite American Star
DUSTIN FARNUM
A Pitcure appealing Every Patriot
Every son and servant of the country must necessarily see this splendid subject.
It gives us an idea
"HOW TO SERVE OUR COUNTRY BEST"
"HOW TO SACRIFICE ALL FOR THE CAUSE OF OUR COUNTRY"
Specially selected for the opening week supplied by the India Flims Ltd., of Calcutta togetherwith
A two—reel comedy
"FOUR TIMES FOILED"
(Specially supplied for the Opining week by Messrs. K. D. and Bros.
AT
THE "STAR" CINEMA
THE "STAR" CINEMA
THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus GRANT ROAD
Bombay's Newest Picture Palace.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Price Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2, Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1. As. 12

AMUSEMENTS.

The Alexandra Cinema
The thrill a minute Serial
The Smashing Barriers
featuring
The uncrowned King of the screen,
WILLIAM DUNCON
and
EDITH JHONSON
The popular idol of the screen.
Supplied by K. D. & Bros.
The Smashing Barriers
FOURTH WEEK Episodes 10, 11, 12
Sensational, smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Popular Price
The Alexandra Cinema
Bellasis Road, a few paces from the Byculla Club.

HAVE YOU SEEN
SADA COWAN'S STORY
"Why Change Your Wife?"
IF SO
you will Surely come to See
"Straight From Paris"
BY THE SAME AUTHOR
AN ULTRA MODERN ULTRA SMART
Throbbing Presentation of THE FINEST TALENT
Featuring
Clara Kimball Young
Bewitchingly Beautiful Wondrously Gowned the most Accomplished star on the Screen.
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME
Comg. Saturday 31st December. 1921,
This Film has been supplied by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and during this Merry christmas Week, a specially selected photoplay
"SILK HUSBANDS AND CALICO WIVES!"
6 Parts—6000 feet.
Featuring the popular Star
HOUSE PETERS
A High class Smart Society Drama of the American Ten The Cost includes the Screen Favourites Eva Novak and Mary alden.
This Drama is supplied by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road.)

LAST WEEK,
TWO SHOWS DAILY TWO SHOWS
1st at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)
2nd at 9-30 p.m (S. T.)
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION:
BORI BUNDER MAIDAN
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
during Christmas week.
T. G. SHELLAR'S B. G. SATHE
Proprietor Manager.

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Tues.	3rd Jan.	h. m. 2 6 / 2 18a	ft. in. 21 7 / 23 9

Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
Tues.	3rd Jan.	h m 8 16 / 7 48a	ft. in. 19 1 / 18 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th December, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Lahore and moderately clouded in the southeast of the division. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi, Multan and Hissar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Jhansi humidity is in defect and night temperature lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect at Jaipur and Ajmer. Day temperature is considerably below normal at Jacobabad but is higher than usual at Mount Abu; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Dwark and in defect at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is higher than usual on the west Kathiawar coast; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south and east Hyderabad and clear in the north-west of the division. Humidity is in defect at Malegnon, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the extreme south; Negapatam reporting 0.70in. Skies are heavily clouded in south-east Madras, Mysore and Mlabar, and moderately clouded in the Madras Deccan and the south Bombay Deccan. Skies are also moderately clouded in north Baluchistan and in the central and southeast Puniab. The sea is rough at Colombo and very rough at Negapatam and weather conditions there are disturbed.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely over the southern half of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th December 1921.

The western depression is giving moderate to heavy cloud along the northwest frontier. Conditions are disturbed in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and a few light falls of rain have occurred on the southeast Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 28TH OF DEC. 1921

Station	Temperature in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total since 1st November to date	Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	80.1	60.0	93	..	10.23	+7.86
Do. (27th)	80.6	53.0	71	..	10.22	+6.98
Jask	79.8	63.8	78	..	3.74	+2.87
Muskat	86.5	65.2	79	..	1.56	+0.64
Do. (27th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.7	50.5	91	..	1.89	+1.69
Rawalpindi	62.5	29.8	89	..	4.04	+3.10
Lahore	68.0	47.7	79	..	0.37	-0.0
Hissar	71.4	42.2	97	..	0.25	+0.02
Ambala	69.8	40.4	88	..	1.04	+0.27
Delhi	69.2	49.0	66	..	0	-0.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.0	48.5	82	..	0.01	-0.25
Mainpuri	72.9	44.5	75	..	0.07	-0.44
Jhansi	5 4	46.0	50	..	0	-0.26
Cawnpore				..	0	-0.23
Allahabad	73.7	44.8	75			
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	69.9	60.8	97	..	2.49	+2.37
Karachi	78.1	67.6	77	..	1.7+	.13
Ajmer	75.4	45.8	62	..	0.13	-0.23
Jaipur	77.1	46.1	48	..	0	-0.36
Kotah	76.6	1 2	67	..	0	-0.36
Mount Abu	72.0	58.4	82	..	0.02	0.30
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	82.1	50.8	74	..	0	-0.12
Dwarka	85.4	61.6	76	..	0	-0.00
Veraval	87.5	64.1	40	..	0	-0.28
Rajkot	87.6	63.0	57	..	0	-0.18
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	66.4	47	..	0	-0.23
Surat	90.2	61.6	68	..	0	-0.12
Ahmedabad	87.5	59.7	50	..	0	-0.31
Deesa	88.0	62.3	67	..	0	-0.31
Neemuch	78.7	49.8	45	..	0	-0.43
Indore	81.8	50.4	69	..	0	-0.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	74.7	44.7	68	..	0	-0.79
Saugor	74 2	50.	46	..	0	-0.94
Hoshangabad	79.5	50.2	66	..	0	-1.01
Khandwa	85.5	50.5	62	..	0	-0.91
Akola	84 2	52.5	48	..	0	-1.05
Amraoti	85.4	50.2	40	..	0	-1.75
Nagpur	84.8	53.4	48	..	0	-0.96
Chanda	83.9	52.0	70	..	0	-0.96
Raipur	80.7	54.9	53	..	0	-0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	70 4	71	..	0	-0.50
Ratnagiri	90 8	68.2	44	..	1.38	-0.42
Marmugao	81.2	68.4	82	..	1.34	+0.16
Karwar	88.8	64.2	79	..	1.09	-0.28
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.6	52.6	41	..	0	-0.79
Ahmednagar	4	40 5	41	..	0.01	-1.07
Poona	85.2	59.1	51	..	0.10	-0.15
Sholapur	87.5	67.6	47	..	0.32	+4.89
Bijapur	83.0	63.7	57	..	3.80	+1.70
Belgaum	80.6	54.5	53	..	0.08	+0.55
Aurangabad	85.8	58.0	38	..	0	-0.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	83	49.6	66	..	0.76	+0.09
Hyderabad	81.2	56.6	73	..	1.64	+0.18
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.8	72.1	57	..	1.31	-2.05
Calicut	84.2	68.1	85	..	4.68	-1.71
Cochin	88.7	73.6	82	0.01	8.03	+4.74
Colombo	86.0	74.4	91	0.24	9.91	+1.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.8	69.7	79	..	2.25	-2.79
Bellary	85.3	61.5	76	..	3.68	+1.46
Cuddapah	87.0	62.1	74	..	1.30	-1.87
Madras	88	74 0	72	..	4.48	-14.52
Nanjanad	80	64 8	83	0.01	4.19	+1.29
Coimbatore	84	68.6	62	..	0.27	-0.9
Trichinopoly	81	71 2	90	0.05	90	-1.07
Bezwada	79.0	69 9	93	0.76	6.60	12.03

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on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS and PRESSMAN. Good pay for really good men for an English Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Gujarati intelligent and competent CLERKS for the month of January, 1922 only to join service immediately, study upto Matriculation. Apply sharp, personally to SETH GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2375

WANTED—A fully qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Walter Female Hospital Tonk, Rajputana. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk State, Tonk Rajputana.
A C11744

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, speed essential 6000 per hour. Piece work anna 1 pies 6 for 1000 ens. Good copy. Splendid opportunity. Madrasees preferred. Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "The Madras Mail," Madras
A R11724

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business? Correspondence in English, stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 3329, Calcutta.
A R2318

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who is experienced in Drawing the plans of buildings and preparing estimate. A man experienced in construction also will be preferred. The applicants should send their applications with testimonials (which shall not be returned) before 5th of January, 1921. The pay of the post will be Rs. 60 to 70 according to the qualifications plus allowance of 20 per cent on the pay. Apply to the MANAGER the Raja Narsinggirji Mfg. Company, Limited, Sholapur.
A F11732

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced Graduate Undertakes TUTIONS in French and other Matriculation subjects. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 7557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2371

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICE-ROOMS, Commodious for big concerns, on Hornby Road. See M. LACHHMINARAYEN, 265, Hornby Road.
C R 2374

BUNGALOW or FLATS at 6, Dadyseth Plot Walkeshwar Road, near Chowpaty. Apply Mr. MADHAWDAS, G. KAPADIA Plot 4.
C R2372

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dougall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1931

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Binder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at re sea rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
G R1934

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Rose varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 3; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7 M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C12377

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D Stewart Pressing plant. 30 ft. by 7½ ft. by 150 lbs., 30ft. by 7½ft. by 160lbs, 30' ft. by 7' ft. by 160 lbs., 20 ft. by 6 ft. by 130 lbs. boilers, 11" and 19" x 20" compound engines, donkey pumps, scales, hydraulic tubes. Electrical goods (Motors Generators) DREWER CHOW NA. Church Street.
K R2320

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Owner going home—1921 INDIAN POWER PLUS SCOUT, complete with new English coach built sidecar. The whole newly coach-painted and varnished Indian Red. Very sparingly used and in perfect mechanical condition. Complete with two brand new spare tyres and tubes, Lucas lamps, two horns and full kit of tools. Very fast and economical, running 60 miles per gallon. Price Rs. 2,000 or near offer. Open to any trial or expert examination on application to CAPTAIN VERNEY, Government House, Bombay.
J A R11726

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation as per the past twenty years for Commerce Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. Gt. Western Hotel Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R2338

BOYS AND GIRLS! Join at once—B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION REVISION CLASS in English and Mathematics. Commencing 2nd January. Sound Coaching. CHANDA RAMJI HINDU GIRLS SCHOOL, Bombay 4..
M R2376

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. I. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—RS. 500 urgently by a gentleman temporarily short, very good interest and terms. Box No. 7558, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2388

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR X'MAS GIFTS.—Don't fail to visit Messrs. P. Harkisondas & Co., Chemists and Druggists 18 Lamington Road, where New stock of Scent-Sprays, Hair-Lotions, Lavender Waters, Perfumed Cologne, Fac Powders, Scents and Brilliantines of Best Makes are available at Cheapest Rates.
T R2379

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m. Correspondance in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C12381

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House, Bombay, will remove from 1st January, 1922 to the NEW EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
11739

THE HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LIMITED, INDORE.

THE date fixed for receiving tenders for the Building work of the new Mills has been postponed upto 2nd January, 1922. 17th December, 1921.

SAROOPCHANDJI HUKAMCHANDJI & CO., Agents.

17. December, 1921. R2381

NOTICE.

KHARO CHANIHO (carbonate of Soda), Jeowar, Bajri and sesamem of this State will be sold by Public Auction in the office of the undersigned at 10 a.m. on the 15th January, 1922. Persons desiring to purchase any of the above commodities can do so by bidding at the auction.

(Sd.) M. K. SHAIKH,
Wazir Khairpur State.
C C11733

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

FROM the 1st Janury, 1922, Intermediate class passengers will be booked at intermediate stations by the Nos. 41 down and 42 Up Poona Express trains.

2. Such passengers, however, will not be booked at intermediate stations by the Nos. 19 down and 22 up Poona Express trains.

W. H. SCOTT.
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, dated 9th December, 1921.
C11575

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GANGES MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of damage and shortage, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Bombay.

28th December, 1921.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two temporary posts of GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances till 31st March, 1922, with a possibility of extension.

Applicants should possess a First Class Engineers' Certificate of Competency have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strength of parts and pressures.

Salary offered Rs. 600 per mensem plus actual conveyance allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowances.

The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once.

Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the New Custom House till the 7th January, 1922.

Office of the Director of Industries,
Steam Boiler Department,
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

Bombay, 20th December 1921. C11709

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE that our Establishment will be CLOSED for Annual Stock-taking on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th and 31st instant respectively. N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
C11742

NOTICE.

THE O. C. Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has 24 tons of Atta to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1922, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per 100 lbs.

P. G. WALSH, Captain,
For O.C. Dett., "A" Supply Depot Company.
C11743

A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to give lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.

PROF. S. K BANERJI.
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer, Suket State, Punjab.

Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec. 1921.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

WITH reference to an advertisement published by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Auctioneers, in the issue of the 22nd and 23th instant of the "Bombay Chronicle," advertising the sale of certain printing paper under instructions from an "office concerned" on the 12th of January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, on account and at the risk of our client Mr. Krishnarao Narayan Navalkar as the alleged proprietor of Laxmi Narayan Agency we are asked to state by our client that he disowns all responsibility in connection with the said paper and denies that he was ever the Proprietor of the said Laxmi Narayan Agency.

Presumably, from the correspondence we, on behalf of our said client, had with Mr. Browne, the Local Director of Messrs. Millers Timber Trading Co., Limited, and subsequently with the Solicitors of the said Company the advertisement has been given at the instance of the said Company. In that correspondence the fact that our client has never been the Proprietor of the Laxmi Narayan Agency has been made clear and our client says that the real Proprietor of the said Laxmi Narayan Agency is Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar and that he is wholly and solely responsible for the said consignment of paper.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Attorneys for Krishnarao Narayan Navalkar.

29th Dec. 1921.

Tamarind Lane, Bombay. C11741

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF "GOLD CUP" RACE HORSE.

Under instructions and by order of Seth Hamood Fookmachi and on account and at the risk of the Kadoori Ibrahim Hilali an insolvent and with the consent of one official assignee Bombay for the above Insolvent Messrs. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on Saturday the 31st instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Morland Road near Byculla Club in the stable of Seth Ebrahim Kadam the following:—

"Gold Cup" Race Horse.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1921.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World.
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill; THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM SIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.
Price, Rs. .
SOLE AGENTS.—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.
Telephone No. 111 BOMBAY No 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 27th Dec. 1921.

Future at New York:

Months.	To-day's Prices
Jan.	18 85
Mar.	18 82
May	18 30
July	17 88

New York, 24th Dec. 1921.

Demand Bills — — — — 4 18 75

EXCHANGE.

London, 24th Dec. 1921.

On London in Paris	52 88
In Germany	788 00
In Italy	98 05

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 82
Christiania	26 72
Amsterdam	11 45
Switzerland	21 45

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 23rd Dec. 1921.

WHEAT.

SARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	48/3
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid	48/9
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6

Tone —Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 5/8
Hongkong	£ 98
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Feroszepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—Quiet owing h liday markets.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 18
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Value	£ 16 1/4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	83 1/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 78 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 80 3/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 91 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	51 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c	£ 104 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	11 1/8
Tone:—Dull.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Dec. 28.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 527 steady in accordance with higher advices reported from New York markets, and advanced till Rs. 535 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 532. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 535 and closed at Rs. 539. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January was Rs. 477 while March was Rs. 474 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was Rs. 354 and March Rs. 365 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday, and is expected to open to-day at about Rs. 10 higher owing to advance in New York, but business will probably be limited.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 28th Dec. 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	539
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan	357
" " Mar.	363
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	483
" " Mar.	483

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th Dec, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Abril/May	536
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	354
" "	Mar.	366
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	480
" "	Mar.	477

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 28th Dec 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	380	360	345	—	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	495	480	465	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	525	510	495	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	510	495	480	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 3 p. m. on 27th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	22662 Bs.
Wheat	257:0 Qrts.
Linseed	183 "
Rape, etc.	330 "
Gingellyseed	19142 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	8902 "
Castorseed	1125 "
Rice	210635 "
Myrabollams	2242 "
Cottonseed	20277 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1160 "
Juwar	1597 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	302 "
Bajra	12819 "
Coal	1481 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Dec. 28.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-10-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-9-0.
Bars silver ready 90-12-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 90-9-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 90-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 344.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 364.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 354.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 172.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 166.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D closed.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D closed.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D closed.
On New York Bank's selling D D 364.
London Gold ready sh. closed.
London silver ready d. closed..
London silver forward d. closed..
Tone of silved closed.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollar 4.18½.
French closed.
Italian closed.
Swiss closed.
Belgium closed.
German no quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
5 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Dec. 1921

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m 10 a.m 2 p.m, 4 p.m, and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in.		29 924
Temperature of Air	degrees	8 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	69 2
Dew Point	"	64.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	86.6
Minimum do do	"	71.3
General direction of Wind		NE ENE, ESE, WNW
from midnight to midnight		N.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	147

MEETING OF COUNCIL MEMBERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have requested Dr. Gour Secretary Indian Parliamentary Association to convence a meeting of the members of the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature for Sunday the 8th January next 3 p.m. at Raisina Hostel, Delhi to consider the political situation.

I request you to publish this information for the benefit of such members of the Legislature as may not be able to receive the Official notice in time.—Yours, etc.

HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS.

Karachi, Dec. 26.

FIRE AT JAMSEHED BUNDER.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 22,000.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at 9 p.m. in the Colaba Press Company's Cotton Godown belonging to Messrs. Hussanbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Co., and situated at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba. A passer-by on noticing smoke issuing from the godown immediately raised an alarm. The fire brigade authorities were communicated with and the Colaba, Mandvi, Byculla and Bhuleshwar fire-engines hurried to the scene. Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps and Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, were also present. The fire was brought under control at about 10.30 p.m.

The cause of the fire is not known. The damage to the godown is estimated at Rs. 22,000.

A communique:—Wireless communication will be maintained with R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" during the journey of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and party from Calcutta to Rangoon and Madras. Private messages will be accepted at the rate of seven annas per word, state messages will be transmitted free of charge, press messages from the "Dufferin" will be accepted at the rate of 2 annas per word.—(A. P.)

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With effect from the New Year's day an additional mail service between Bombay on one side and Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow on the other by the G. I. P. Delhi Express will be introduced.

The new service will run to the following timings:—

Bombay Dep. 22-0.
Delhi Arr. 8-0 on the third morning.
Cawnpore Arr. 5-40.
Lucknow Arr. 7-50.

The timings in the return direction are:

Delhi Dep. 22-20.
Lucknow Dep. 21-40.
Cawnpore Dep. 23-35.
Bombay Arr., 9-0 on the third morning.

From the above it will be seen that the timings of the new service are ideal from a postal point of view.

At present there are four mail services between Bombay and Delhi and two mail services between Bombay on one side and Cawnpore and Lucknow on the other, but the timings of all these four services are inconvenient for one reason or another from a Postal point of view.

The G. I. P. Punjab mail runs to the following timings:—

Down—
Bombay Dep. 12-30.
Delhi Arr. 19-35 the next night.
Cawnpore Arr. 16-45 the next evening.
Lucknow Arr. 18-15.

Up—
Delhi Dep. 9-20 in the morning.
Lucknow Dep. 10-30.
Cawnpore Dep. 11-57.
Bombay Arr. 17-9.

The timings of the above service both Up and Down are very inconvenient from a Postal point-of view. The trains are too early to take the postings of the day and arrive at the other ends too late for the mails being delivered the same day.

The other Mail service between Bombay and Delhi is the B. B. C. I. Northern Express. This also suffers from the same disabilities as in the case of the G. I. P. Mail.

There are two other services by which also mails are conveyed between Bombay and Delhi and they are the B. B. C. I. Gujrat mail and the G. I. P. Calcutta mail. They doubtless start from Bombay at convenient time but arrive too late at Delhi, the one arriving at about noon and the other in the third night too late for the mails being delivered the same day. So the mails conveyed by the G. I. P. Calcutta mail are delivered only on the 4th morning. In the return direction also more or less the same disadvantages.

By the new service the "Bombay Chronicle" posted at Bombay on the 1st January evening is the dak edition of the 2nd idem will reach Delhi Cawnpore and Lucknow on the 3rd morning and I am sure the public and especially the mercantile public of Bombay, Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow should appreciate the new service.

The entire credit for the new service is due to Rai Sahib J. C. Bannerji, the popular Deputy Postmaster-General and Head of the Railway Mail Service. Ever since he assumed the reins of the Railway Mail Service, he has been indefatigable in his efforts to introduce the new service, but had to surmount a number of difficulties before he could achieve it, not the least of which being the fact that the Postal vans for the new service were not ready.—Yours, etc.,

V. IYER.

Office of the Deputy Post Master General, R. M. S., Poona Dec. 27.

RESERVED RAILWAY COMPARTMENT

Mr. V. V. Oak of Thana has addressed a letter to the Assistant Secretary, the Railway Board, Simla. The following are excerpts from it:—

It appears from the papers you have sent to me that you propose to abolish the system of reserving Third and Inter Class Compartments for European and Anglo-Indians on all slow trains and that you are consulting the various Railways accordingly. I have carefully read the President's speech in the Council and I am glad to confess that it is sound and sincere. I hope that the reservation will be eliminated gradually as the President assures us and to begin with, reservation on all slow trains stopped from the coming year 1922.

It has been pointed out by the President that in the event this system is abolished the provision of an addition of 8 to 9 seats in a given train will not be of sufficient consequence. As I pointed out in my petition to his Excellency the Viceroy, the special provision has been made with the intention of saving the favoured class from the Third Class discomforts. What strikes the eye of the Passenger is the fact that while all the Third Class Passengers are *compelled* to scramble for room in the already overcrowded compartment he sees that this specially favoured class is quite comfortable though they have paid the same fare as their less-favoured brethren. There is another solution in addition to the one you have made if you mean to remove from our minds the impression that the reservation has nothing to do with racial distinction. That solution is to take immediate steps to provide ample decent accomodation for the Third Class Passengers.

AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND OIL ENGINES.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2 ins. and 3 ins. Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines.
SOLE AGENTS,
S. Navalkar & Sons.,
316, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI," Bombay.

HAIL REPRESSION.

"HAVE INDOMITABLE FAITH."

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S MESSAGE.

To-day is the morning of the 8th instant. Last evening I received information from some reliable sources that the Government of Bengal has after consulting the Viceroy decided to arrest me and Mr. C. R. Das. As for me, the Government seems to have decided to prosecute me if I do not happen to go out of Calcutta by the 11th instant and thus a great burden of responsibility will have been taken away from their shoulders, were I to leave Calcutta for the Jamaitul Ulema Conference at Budaon and in that case Mr. Das will only be arrested.

My time was invariably being spent out of Bengal in the service of the Nation. I was as well busy at present with certain important affairs in connection with the movement and had accordingly drawn up my programme up to the 25th. of this month. All of a sudden however the Government of Bengal began wholeheartedly to contemplate plans of a new policy which the other provinces readily followed. I was at Bombay on account of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. I consulted Mahatmaji and he advised me to proceed to Calcutta for a few days as he thought it absolutely necessary. Consequently I arrived here on the 1st of December, I found that Government had contemplated some desperate measures against the movement and that there was nothing unlawful that was not being done to prevent the hartal of the 24th. The people on the other hand were perfectly firm and peaceful and thus they will continue to be up to the end.

My first duty was that I should ascertain the capacity of the people to maintain peace and forbearance and by the 5th instant I felt perfectly sure of this. I now began to consider the desirability of leaving Calcutta or otherwise. My presence at the Jamait-ul-Ulema Conference at Budaon was absolutely necessary. I could not decide anything up to the 6th. I wrote to Mahatmaji saying that Mr. C. R. Das would look to the affairs at Calcutta and that I was coming to Bombay via Budaon. In the evening of the 6th, however matters took a different turn. I felt that the Government had concentrated all their strength in Calcutta which was going to be the field of our final and therefore it was necessary for me to give up all other work and devote myself solely to the affairs here and I decided accordingly.

I also found that Government was bent upon crushing the Congress the Khilafat Committees one by one. The workers were being arrested and prosecuted. The national papers were also likely to be gagged Mr. Das is now the only person left to work and in this case it was impossible for me to leave Calcutta.

It is true that the Government wanted to avoid the risk of arresting me and they awaited my departure from Calcutta. A friend sent to me by the Government gave me a timely warning to this effect. But I regret that I had to disappoint the Government in this respect also as well as another as my creed at the present moment is not to obey but to disobey.

I decided this on full consideration. For many reasons my presence here was indispensable. By reasons I mean that any time that is available should not be wasted. By the grace of God the opportunity now given to Calcutta is much more valuable and important than anything else and I am sure I am not wrong in this belief.

The Government has very kindly relieved me of the great responsibility by deciding on my arrest. God alone knows how much it pained me to have remained outside the jail so far. Those who go ahead scarcely know the feelings of those left behind. Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Motilal Nehru have completed their journeys while I am still lagging behind in this way. I have now begun to feel that I am coming to the end of my journey and my heart is full of joy and happiness because I am leaving the last but a successful field behind.

I have called the present field of activity in Calcutta "the last, and successful field" and that is what I fairly believe it to be. In a short time the country will see what could not be accomplished in the last three years by the whole country, will be done by Calcutta within a few days. Of course to bring all this to a final issue only one further step was necessary but I am not now anxious on this score as I believe that the Government of Bengal will complete our work by its own actions. If both myself and Mr. C. R. Das are arrested within the next two or three days the incident will bring a new life and awakening not only to Calcutta but to the whole of Bengal. The last three years of my liberty could not arouse Bengal from its profound sleep but I hope our arrest would do that in a moment.

In my arrest I see a new turn on the part of the Mussalmans of India and I especially look upon my brothers in the Punjab and N. W. Frontier and Behar. My Muslim brothers of these provinces have always given a willing and an affectionate ear to my words and have always believed in and relied upon them. For the last 10 years they have been the centre of all my hopes, I believe that my arrest will prove for them as my last message, By my silence after my arrest they will understand fully what I could not explain to them by my continuous speeches and writings during the last three years. Thus the Government of Bengal is rendering a valuable service not only to Bengal but to the whole of India.

FIRST CONGRATULATIONS TO MAHATMAJI.

If I am arrested the following message be sent to Mahatmaji on my behalf:—

I take the opportunity to congratulate you on your success. I hope you will not accuse me of being hasty in this respect. I am looking forward to that much longed to surprise me in tendering the congratulations. You are every day running short of human aid as your colleagues are being frequently incarcerated but Divine Aid is on the other hand increasing. The recent disturbance in Bombay had caused you great pains and I felt much aggrieved to see you so unhappy and restless on that account. But Calcutta is now aroused in order to present to you the pleasant fruits of success in place of your sorrowful feelings of the past.

We had last had a talk about Calcutta on the 25th November and I am glad that the assurance given to you then has proved to be right. I am working in Calcutta for the last 15 years and my family have been residing here for about 50 years and therefore the assurance given was based on my personal knowledge and belief. The Muslims of Calcutta have done most important work in connection with the Khilafat movement during the last three years, and in this last stage also Calcutta will take the lead. It has understood the moral of peaceful sacrifice. It will neither flare up nor extinguish but the fire will continue to burn on. It appears that the share of completing the stage of peaceful civil disobedience has fallen on Calcutta, to which it has a right.

MY LAST MESSAGE.

My first message of ten years ago is also my last message of to-day, i.e. "Be neither harrassed nor sorrowful. If you can cultivate the real faith in you you can predominate all." The foundation of our success is based upon the following four principles—viz.

(1) Complete unity among Hindus and Mussalmans, (2) Peace, (3) Organization, (4) Sacrifice and firmness.

TO THE MUSSALMANS.

I will particularly appeal to my Muslim brothers to keep in mind their religious traditions and truths and to get ahead of their Hindu brethren in these present critical times. If they lag behind it will be for them an act of utter shame and disgrace in the eyes of the forty crores of Mussalmans of the world. I will also particularly ask them to be faithful to their Hindu brothers and even if one or a few of them were to do something unpleasant, they would excuse them for it but not in any way hurt their felings. They should also see that they do not commit an act which would give cause to a friction in their sacred unity. Secondly, they should place complete confidence in the Mahatmaji and act up to his instructions with full sincerity and firmness unless he asks them to do any thing against the Islam (which I know he would never do).

TO THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

As for the work done by the above Committee I am fully satisfied. The presence of its courageous and ardent President Seth Chhotani is in itself a guarantee of its success. My friend Dr. Sayed Mahmood is already working vigorously as the Secretary. Mr. M. Saddiq Khatri is also there to help him. I trust the office-bearers and officials have not forgotten what I told them while last at Bombay and their united life and activities will not let our absence be felt.

TO HAKIM MOHOMMED AJMAL KHAN SAHIB AND DR. ANSARI.

The present circumstances have thrown on your shoulders the burden of our duties in addition of those of yours.' It seems to have been destined that all the work in the outside should be done by you. It would be well if you go to Bombay and leave Delhi to itself.

ANGORA FUND.

I regret I could not get time to finish the programme of the above fund. Presumably Rs. ten lakhs have been collected by now. Formerly the time for these collections was fixed up to the end of this month but I think it should be extended for for a month more and collections continued up to the end of January. I was thinking of fixing a date at the middle of December for the purpose and work on the lines of the Census work. I was to notify beforehand that the collectors of this fund will go out on a particular day or days. That everybody should remain indoors on that particular day and give their little mite to the fund. It should be arranged at least once for all that the Muslims of India should make some sacrifice for the protection of Islam and Khilafat. But when I reached Calcutta I found that the times were not suited for such a step. I now wish that declaration to this effect be made at the Ahmedabad Khilafat Conference and a date fixed for the purpose in the month of January.

JAMIAT-UL-ULMA.

The body of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma is at present very important with a big responsibility. This is a Council of Ulemas and there is none besides them to guide the Muslims in their religious and worldly matters. The Jamiat have before them an important religious item. May God give them strength and guide them to arrive at a better conclusion with due concurrence. At the present moment I respectfully beg to remind them on the following points:—

(1) The unity among your members is the fundamental principle of our success. (2) You are not far from looking into the necessity of Hindu Muslim unity and its importance from a religious point of view. It should be preserved at all costs and it is entirely in your hands. (3) All the Ulemas and and specially the members of the Jamiat should attend the Ahmedabad Congress and this should be arranged by the Jamiat-ul-Ulma. (4) Action be at once taken on the Resolution passed at Lahore for enlisting members and bring it to the fixed number as early as possible.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

I would also like to say a word or two to Sir Henry Wheeler and Mr. Clark, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and that is that there shall be a complete and successful hartal on the 24th and the works of the Congress and Khilafat Committees will continue with double zeal and energy after we are arrested.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

After four years of my internment I was set at liberty in December 1919 and now after two years I am again going to jail. May God help and guide you and keep you all firm in the path of truth and the cause of the country.

"CONVICT'S" GRATITUDE.

MR. M. H. DESAI'S TRIAL.

"I RECOGNISE NO LAW."

A Summons was served on Mr. M. H. Desai, editor of the "Independent," under sections 17. (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act, and 117, I.P.C., on the 23rd December, to present himself at the district magistrate's court at 11 a.m. on Saturday' the 24th December. The accused appeared in the court at the appointed time, but it took some time before the proceedings could begin owing to the absence of the prosecuting inspector. Mr. G. W. Bain, the joint magistrate of Allahabad, heard the case, Mr. M. H. Desai suggested that the prosecution could be started at once since he could be convicted on his own statement. The prosecuting inspector arrived at about 11-30 and produced a copy of the manuscript "Independent" of the 22nd instant and a telegram that was sent to Mr. Gandhi by Mr. Mahadeva Desai as exhibits, drawing the attention of the court to the following paragraph as inciting people to become members of an unlawful association:—

THE INCITING PARAGRAPH.

'Our security was forfeited because the articles Mrs. Nehru's Message and 'Let Us Also See It Through' were considered to be interfering with the administration of the law and the maintenance of law and order. We may frankly say that we do not recognize any law made by Government nor do we recognize any of their ways of keeping law and order. Truth, non-violence and other laws or the ethical code are sufficient to keep us true to us and to God. We will therefore endeavour to peach the message that Mrs. Nehru has preached and also "to see it through."

He also pointed out that in the exhibit no. 2 (the telegram given below) Mr. Desai had wired to Mr. Gandhi that the venture had met with a considerable success. Therefore, the accused was guilty of charges under the sections mentioned.

'My humble venture quite a success. People gave fancy prices. Much enthusiasm prevails. Producing a thousand copies to-day. Punditjee warmly bless enterprize. Hindi and Urdu editions suggested by him. Have detained Devidas. Write fully.'

On the magistrate asking whether he would like to cross-examine the witness he repied: 'No, they (police officers) are infallible, how can one cross-examine them.'

Mr. K. N. Knox, the Collector and Magistrate of Allahabad, was the next prosecution witness examined. He said that he knew Mr. Desai personally who was introduced to him by Mr. Sundaram when the former appeared before him to deposit security for the "Independent" Press. He identified the handwriting of the manuscript as belonging to Mr. Desai.

The court again asked the accused as to whether he would like to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Desai replied in the negative. The court then asked Mr. Desai certain questions about his residence, etc., which the latter replied.

MR. DESAI'S STATEMENT.

The accused then read the following written statement:—

'Frankly we are at war, and I am standing before you to-day as a prisoner of war. If we, i.e., the non-cooperators were votaries of force like you, I daresay you or some of you would have been our prisoners of war to-day. But God forbid that we should ever have to capture any human being as a prisoner of war and thereby sin against our Maker.

"Unlike my illustrious predecessors here, I am going to assist you, more to help myself into jail than to oblige you. We are all rebels and it is a wonder of wonders why you should choose to try us for a smaller offence and omit to do so for a more comprehensive one, viz., that of recognizing none of your laws. I do not only not recognize your Criminal Law Amendment Act, but I recognize none of the mighty "Unrepealed Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council". I stand here, therefore, ready to suffer the mightiest penalty that you can inflict on me. I only fear that not all the horrors of any hell that you can consign us to, can force the robust spirit of revolt out of us, and instil the hypocrisy of loyalty to a loathsome system into us.

"And a word of thankfulness before you accept me as a guest in one of the King's prisons. It is with a sense of positive relief that I shall to-day walk into jail—the sense that I shall be relieved of the difficult duty of criticizing Government with truthfulness and yet without rancour. That capacity only my master has achieved. And I am really thankful that I will no longer have to struggle against my baser self; I am thankful that in jail I shall, if your prison regulations permit me, occupy myself with better duties than the present, namely, for instance spinning, and in spite of all your prison regulations, I shall think, with all the power of hum lity that is given me, of my Maker. I thank you."

The trying magistrate said that he had almost forgotten to ask him whether he would produce any defence, to which Mr. Desai replied that he wondered whether it was worth while to ask this question.

The Magistrate.—It is merely formal, but I have to do it as a part of my duty.

JUDGMENT.

The court then delivered the following Judgment:—

"The accused Mahadeva Desai has been charged with abetting the commission of an offence by the public and assisting the operations of the volunteers thereby, a body declared illegal by the Government.

The accused admits having published the "Independent" himself and having sent the wire Ex. (2) showing that it had had considerable success.

The case is, therefore, a clear one against him.

"I therefore find the accused guilty under Sections 117, I. P. C., and 17 (1) of Act XIV of 1908. I sentence him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 100 rupees or in default one month's additional rigorous imprisonment."

After the sentence was pronounced, addressing the accused the joint magistrate said:—'Thank you for your having assisted the court.'

The prison van having not yet come, Mr. Desai had to wait for it for about 15 or 20 minutes. During this unexpected interval Mr. Desai had a chat with friends. Before leaving the court he was garlanded by his wife.—"The Leader."

MOPLAHS SURRENDERING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 27.

A press communique says that Gurkhas engaged a rebel band, approximately 150 strong and killed 22 and captured a broken theodolite and other survey instruments and maps which indicate them to be the band which raided Pandalur, Nilgiris on 15th. 1/9th Garwhalis captured a complete band approximately 20 with one fire arm and 17 swords. A company of the Special police killed 11 and captured 5 rebels in the jungle east of Omasheri.

Surrenders continue. Total arms captured and surrendered from 15th to 23rd inclusive are:—Fire arms 80, and swords 586. The situation in the Nilgiris and Waynad is quiet. The special police from Tirurangady surrounded a band consisting of 7 rebels at Velayora who refused to surrender and were killed. 2 fire arms 4 swords were taken. 757 rebels have surrendered at Wandur.

LABOURERS AT THE TATA WORKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the arguments used by the Tatas to justify themselves in depriving the Mavlas of Mulshi Peta of their ancestral lands is that by working as labourers in the Tata Works, the Mavlas can earn more than what they do at present. Apart from the undesirability of reducing independent landholders forcibly to the position of labourers, it is worthwhite to consider how the labourers would fare at the hands of Tata's employees.

Even skilled labourers employed at the Andhra Valley Works are housed in quarters, a room in which measures 7½ ft. long, 7½ ft. broad, with a central height of 6 ft. and wall height of 4 ft. Four labourers are packed in such a room, which has no windows, no arrangements for ventilation and light. A room is regarded as overcrowded when a man can just have 300 c. ft. of free air; while a labourer at the Tata Works gets 75 c. ft. of closed air.

The labourer gets a holiday of hardly a day in a month. The Factory Act provides for at least one holiday in ten days. Are Tata Works exempted from the applications of the Factory Act?

The labourers are accommodated in a camp which has only one entrance, which is guarded by Pathan watchmen. Permission is not given to the labourers to go out of the camp even for marketing, nor are hawkers allowed to enter the camp. It is with great difficulty that the labourers have to feed themselves.

In the face of these hard facts, do the Tatas believe that the independent Mulshi Mavlas would choose to be housed as prisoners in the employment of the Tata Works, at the cost of their healthy, cheap homes? Have the Tatas given any guarantee that adequate housing accommodation will be provided for labourers? At least the experience at the Andhra Valley Works does not encourage such hopes.—Yours, etc.

D. R. GHARPURE

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been trying my faculties severely to come to a definite judgment about a serious controversy between Messrs. Bismarkhan and Thismarkhan over certain points regarding the Non-cooperation movement.

Bismarkhan who is a well-known non-cooperator was found sojourning in a remote country side dressed in very fashionably made foreign clothes, without a shred of khadi on his person. Thismarkhan thought it a flagrant violation of faith for one to preach swadeshi and wear foreign selections and bluntly questioned his conduct, which did not apparently please the gentleman. The discussion which followed showed a marked difference of opinion.

If one cannot escape notice of his clothes even in a village retreat, if one is put to answer questions even in such a place for not putting on khadi in accordance with one's professions, swadeshi, he said, is then becoming a tyranny. Bismarkhan would not make a fad of khadi wearing; and he did not see anything wrong in his conduct.

Thismarkhan thought differently. A man of the position of Bismarkhan should stick to his khadi at any cost for as long as he claimed to be a non-cooperator. He is no soldier, much less a captain, who throws off his uniform, because it is inconvenient to him or because he would not make a fad of it. A non-cooperator is a soldier on duty all the twenty-four hours of the day and his captain who conducts himself like Bismarkhan is guilty of sowing the seeds of demoralisation in the ranks by his example. Another point is that he who shirks self-imposed laws and disciplines of his association whenever safe opportunity presents, is not fit to be a champion for the cause of Swaraj as Bismarkhan is commonly considered by the innocent public.

Now, sir, I have laid the case before you as plainly as I am able to do. Give us your judgment.—Yours etc.

THISMARKHAN.

GOA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged for your kindly inserting these few lines in your valued paper:

The earnest appeal made in your to-day's issue on the part of the Secretary, Goa Saraswat Samaj, Bombay, deserves no doubt a prompt response by the Saraswat community over here, but I would like to point him out that the scheme with broader ideas and [illegible] if organised under the Goa Hindu Association, which represents all Hindu classes from Goa residing in Bombay, will prove a successful one. Besides I am confident that a good many willing workers will promptly enlist themselves in the cause. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

"A SYMPATHISER."

Bombay, Dec. 24.

REPRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There can be no two opinions about the truth of the fact that the maintenance of law and order is a problem of first rate importance to all those who are called upon to assume the charge of a country. A Government that fails in its duty of maintaining law and order does not even deserve the name of Government.

Those who violate laws and impair the peace of a country must surely be taken to task by its Government, and in the performance of this duty all law-abiding and public-spirited countrymen must give their moral support to the Government. But if the Government, on any account, overstep the boundary of this duty, then they thereby simply expose themselves to the severe condemnation of all good persons and deprive themselves of their support. The reason why the Moderates condemn the present policy of the Government of India towards the Non-Cooperation movement is this very fact that they have overstepped this boundary and thus consequently have become a positive nuisance to the people. After reading the reports of arrests of several persons and the ways in which the Government have been applying for the last few days the two notorious repressive laws that disgrace the Statute-book I have come to the painful conclusion, however much Lord Reading may deny it, that the Government have certainly changed their policy towards the Non-Cooperation movement, and that this policy is most assuredly a policy of repression,—yes, of violent repression. Perhaps, Sir, many of your readers will be surprised after reading this statement, as I have often condemned the Non-Cooperation movement. But, to be sure, I have come to this conclusion after a great deal of thinking and I myself am sorry for it. My hatred of the Non-Cooperation movement still remains undiminished. But this does not—and never will—make me go to the other extreme and support any and every measure of the Government intended to cope with this movement. I am a true friend of the Government and therefore cannot flatter them. I am a well-wisher of my country and therefore cannot be a traitor to it; I am a lover of truth and therefore cannot tell a lie on any account. Were I to speak the untruth regarding this policy of the Government, I think I would be a traitor to my country, an enemy to the Government, and a foe to the British whom I love as keenly and as affectionately as my own countrymen. For this policy of repression, if it will be long continued, will serve to give a stimulus to the Non-Cooperation movement, and will put the Government themselves in great difficulties,

By all means, maintain law and order throughout the country. To do so is indeed the most essential and most sacred duty of the Government. But, while performing this duty, the Government must exercise self-control, must keep their heads cool, must know their own minds, must have insight into the nature and temper of the people. The moment the Government lose their heads, their peace of mind, their self-control, then they immediately begin to do foolish things and thus will draw upon themselves the displeasure and wrath of all public-spirited persons.

Says William Penn: "That Government is free to the people under it, where the laws rule and the people are a party to those laws; and all the rest is tyranny, oligarchy, and confusion."

Repression will defeat its own purpose. If the Government is anxious to kill the Non-Cooperation movement and to satisfy the people of this country, then the first thing that the Government should at once proceed to do is to right the wrongs and to redress the grievances of the people. The Government must write it in their hearts that it is not only the aim of the Non-Cooperators but also of the Moderates to make them redress this country's grievances, and as long as this will not be done so long there will be discontent and unrest in the country.

The Government seem to have now begun to think that the Non-Cooperation movement is a seditious mofement. Well, if that is so, this is not the way of bringing its death. The best and the only way to murder it is to remove the causes which gave birth to it. Bacon, in his essay on "Seditions and Troubles" says that the surest way to sure seditions is to take away the matter of them; for if these be full prepared, it is hard to tell whence the spark shall come that shall set it on fire. The English philosopher rightly says that when libels and licentious discourses are frequent and open against the State, when false news often runs up and down to the disadvantage of that State, when discords and quarrels and factions are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign that the reverence of Government is lost, and, I may add, when the reverence of Government is lost, it is an indication that some people will turn seditious. The following words of Bacon are worth quoting: "Shepherds of people had need know the calendars of tempests of state, which are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the equinoctia; and as there are certain hollow blasts of wind and secret swellings of seas before a tempest, so are there in states."—Yours, etc.

KAIKHUSHRU JAMSHEDJI DASTUR.

16. Karelwady, Bombay, Dec. 24.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.

S S Berne, Reid, Rangoon.
S S Tana, Anderson, Kristania.
S S Scindia, Collie, Liverpool.
S S Ganges Maru, Janiane, Kobe etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Burma Maru, Kabayashi, Kobe etc.
S S Genoa Maru, Yui, Kobe etc.
S S Baronfels, Englege, Calcutta.
S S Bandra, Fitzharbert, Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kaga Maru for Kobe.

S S Berne:—The S W Coy's steamer Bern, 1899 tons, Captain C S Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosn oil.

SS Lana:—The M and A rhGaam Coy's steamer Lana, 3447 tons, Captain E Anderson, arrived in harbeour yesterday from Kristania, with a general cargo.

S S Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3246 tons, Captain A Collie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Ganges Maru:—The O S K steamer Ganges Maru 2734 tons, Captain E Janiane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Burma Maru.—The O S K steamer Burma Maru, 2822 tons, Captain H Kobyashi, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, 4892 tons, Captain Y Yui, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S S Barenfels:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Barenfels 4647 tons, Captain F. Englege will sail today from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons. Captain D C Feitzherbert, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS

Dec. 28.

S S Sangola from Rangoon. Agents D I S N Co.—30 cases aniline dye, 1 keg aniline dye, 2 bundles canned lill yroots, 1 bundle canned lilly awlic, 1 case oiled fish, 53721 bags rice, 4 cases provision, 1 tin jaggery, 1 bundle tea black, 5 bundles gunnies, 2 cases tobacco, 12 cases cigar,.

S S Oakwin from Australia. Agents Volkart Bros. 55612 bags wheat.

S S Alipore from Colombo. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—770 cases canned fruits 500 drums asphatt, 5 cases, salmon, 74 cases cement paint, 2 cases provisions, 375 bags sugar, 25 cases tea, 273 bars silver.

EXPORTS

28th Dec.

S S Plassey for London.—15 bales goat and sheck skin Western India Tanneries, 300 cwt. gum Arabic R K Poonjee, 28 cwt. gum tragacanth A Noorally, 3 bales wool carpets, A K Ebrahimoff, 5 bundles wool caprets A K Ebrahimoff, 5cwt 3qrs ivory M Valee, 150 cwt. kissmiss V Vishnool 90 cwt sandal roots P P Campbell and Co, 90 cwt sandal billets P P Campbell and Co, 10 cwt m o p shells Y H L Khanjee. 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 3900 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros, 100 cwt sultanas Meyer Nissim 8 bales wool carpets Grindlay and Co. 135 cwt m o p shells E H M Moonjee.

S S Plassey for New Yorks:—31 bales lamb skin Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Plassey for Havre.—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Plassey for Antwerp.—300 cwt myrabolams D Bhucajee and Co. 110 bales cotton K H Kayani and Co. 50 bales cotton Vardhman Bros.

S S China for London.—570 cwt kissmiss M Jafferbhoy, 375 cwt m o p shells M Jafferbhoy, 17 bale cow hides P B Rowe and Co.

S S Olimpia for Liverpool.—200 cwt groundnut cake U Manilal and Co., 8 bales cotton R A Poonja, 39 bales wool Bombay Co, 45 bales wool K Rakbdas, 605 cwt groundnut cake K Lale and Co, 2000 cwt linseed cakes Birla Bros, 250 bales wool B Harbhum and Co, 35 cwt chillies H Balolendas, 50 bales wool M H R A Nndani, 37 bales wool M Oomersey.

S S Olympia for Marseilles.—31 cwt gum kathira H A H Laree and Co,

S S Olympia for New York.—2 bales wool wool carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

S S Dunslaw for Hull.—5669 cwt myrabolams D Bhucajee and Co,.

S S Safartia for New York.—2000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros, 4000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros, 145 cwt condiments Owen and Okell.

S S Othello for Dunkirk.—100 cwt rape seed E D Cassoon and Co.—

S S Levanzo for Genoa.—800 cwt gingelly seed Louis Dreyfus and Co., 9198 cwt gingelly seed Societa Granaria Italia.

S S Levanzo for Naples.—100 cwt gum olibanum N Jaffarbhoy.

S S Gleneden for Venice.—62 bales cotton Ralli Bros,.

S S Gleneden for Trieste.—12 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong.— 100 cwt onions R E Dadachanje and Co,

S S Jeynore for Hongkong.—1 case rhino horns H Lalljee and Co, 14 cwt 3 qrs 8 lbs ivory M H E Ellias 6 cwt 3 qrs 11b ivory M Valee.

S S Indusa Maru for Kobe.—113 bales cotton W Assoomal and Co, 100 bales cotton Carrimbhoy and Co, 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros 145 cwt colombo root J Ramjee 4 cwt ivory F K N Miani 500 bales cotton Kilachand D vchand

S S Jeynore for Kobe.—500 bales cotton Nissim Cotton Trading Co 300 bales cotton Ozo Bapin and Co.

S S Hanra for Kobe.— 1500 bales cotton N M K Reisha.

S S Indu Maru for Kobe.—125 bales cotton J J Sonabhoy and Co.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to say that though appeals were made to the Administrator of the diocese of Damaun that the parish of Papdi, Bassein, which is suffering from an interdict, informally placed on it, since October 25th, should not be deprived of services at least on Christmas Day, the congregation had not the satisfaction of their prayer being granted and masses offered up in their church on the day in question. No reason has yet been given for placing the parish under an interdict nor for depriving the congregation of Christmas masses. The authority and orders of the Administrator seem to be absolute and there is no power, it appears which can effectually intervene. This being so, I would beg through the medium of your journal, to make an 'ad misericordiam' appeal to Monsignor Pera and beseech him to make some arrangement for masses on next Sunday, it being the new year's day. I am, Sir, yours etc.,

J. B. NORONHA.

December 28.

MR. B. C. PAL'S SON RELEASED.

It is understood Babu Jnananjan Pal, son of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment has been released by the Government of Bengal in consideration of the serious illness of his father.—"The Bengalee."

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING, 4TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

THE HOLLY PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 furlongs.

Shrubon 9-0, Stepaside 8-10, Roidook 8-9, Sherwood Belle 8-8, Fife 8-8, Chacmio 8-8, Nautch Girl 8-8, Mim 8-6, Burma 8-6, Trop Leader 8-5, Winning Way 8-5, Spanish Chestnut 8-5, Livorno 8-5, Ozorina 8-4, Peggy Thrift 8-4, Fine Times 8-4, Last Spot 8-4, Despicable 8-2, Martin 8-2, Demon 8-2, Summer Hope 8-2, Careless 8-1, Leicester Square 8,0, Mercury 8-0, Sensford 8-0.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Silver Gift 9-0, Windsor Lady 8-0, Rathave 8-13, Black Jess 8-12, Spider Legs 8-12, Little Life 8-12, Fast Simon 8-10, Smoke Wreath 8-9, Lussker 8-9, Buff Mail 8-9, Leading Girl 8-8, Rags 8-8, Glen Lusset 8-8, Irish Folly 8-7, Jazz Band 8-6, Everywhere 8-6, Torchight 8 6, Strange Likeness 8-6, Luana 8-4, Fiasco 8-2, Aulivia 8-2, Argent 82, Revue 8-2, Jolly Friar 8-.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Sin Fairy Ann 9-0, Golden Rule 8-13, Mignonette 8-12, Alien Daisy 8-12, Legends Double 8-10, Scarlet Berril 8-9, Cylarity 8-9, Moon Flower 8-8, Grab 8-6, Hugh Rose 8-5, Polo Trap 8-4, Norman Lindsay 8-4, Niggs 8-3, Sage 8-2, Tipster 81, Tyoon 8-0, Highland Lassie 7-12, Bachelor Girl 7-10, Ethelwill 7-10, Maybole 7-8, Perchance 7-7, Rebecca 7-6, Wardenstown 7-2,

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP. Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.

Not Much 9-12, Seatwell 9-12, Charlie's Smile 9-2, Unitoi 9-2, Brendan 8-12, Starshot 8-12, Leandros 8-9, Simon's Choice 8-9, Pastime 8-6, Crenides 8-5, Ridiculous 8-0, Good Health 8-0, Gadtuna 7-12, Misri Lal 7-10, Solo Bridge 7-10, Violinist 7-9, The Devil 77, Christmas Holiday 7.5, Seremist 7-5, Piaxtol 7-5, Quite Dark 7-4, St. Nathey 7-3, Fair Helen 7-1, Pourboire 7-0, Place Royale 7-0, Picket 7-0, Kilcloon 7-0, Golden Treasure 7-0, Rosey Tread 7-0, Sunstroke 7-0, Couplet 7-0, Maori Queen 7-0, Happy Iola 7-0, Idyl 7-0 Limton 7-0, Princess Ila 7-0, Jack 7-0.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE GRAND ANNUAL Distance about 2 miles.

Silver Saint 12-0, Good Health 12-0, Ugly Gosling 11-6, Major Saxham 1-4, Monsieur Nestor 11-0, Belstead 11-0, St. Vagrant 10 2, Ancient and Modern 10-10 Sunstroke 10-8, Girton Miss 10-7, White Sapphire 10-7, Gavrelle 10-2, Quarterly 9-13, Lough Corrib 49-10, Magical Mike 9-5, Aquae Solis 9-0, Jolly Friar 9-0.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

The Lark 9-8 Lomond's Pride 9-5 Mametz 9-3 Witty Scout 9-0, Royal Sign 8-11 Cahir 8-11, Mareodo 8-10, Hungary 8-10, Gold Reef 8-10, Poseidon 8-3, Soviet 8-8, Staples 8-7, Ugly Gosling 8-6, Idyl 8-6, Rosy Tread 8-6, Norma Stoker 8-6, Very Light 8-5, Chauntress 8-4, Walhachin 8-4, Lady Victorine 8-4, Barsen 8-3, Corvo 8-3, King's Own 8-2, Roncevaux 8-1, Hectic 8-1, Lwow 8-0, One Too Many 7-13, Synai 7-10, Reciprocity 7-9, Flotelle 7-8

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Still Better 9-7, Saltpetre 9-5, Flying Fox 9-4, Prince Roy 9-2, Ensay 9-2, King of Bees 9-0, Langazo 9-0, My Eva 8-12 Queen Mary 8-12 Tourney 8-11, Hurry Gurdy 8-10, Ashbed 8-9, Anzio 8-9, Devil's Bridge 8-8, Maharani 8-7, Larry Quin 8-7, Look and Hoy 8-6, Dhanacloy 8-6, The O'Malley 84, Black Prince 8-4, Caddy 8-3, Verlond Rose 8-3, Fire Fly 8-3, Record 8-3, Chert 7-2, Hilda A. 7-12 Thunderstone 7-12, Aplook 7-11, Reconquista 7-11, Bill 7-11, Pretty Margaret 7-9.

LAHORE RACES.

CERISTMAS MEETING 2ND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

Attendance at the second day's races in Lahore Christmas meeting was just as good as that on the opening day. The programme contained six events of which the Governor's cup was the event of the day Mr. E. Cornforth's Ginger Mick managed to annex the trophy by beating Perception at the post by a head.

Jockey Meades wan two events, both of which were close finishes. Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of Punjab, was present and numbers of the Punjab Commission were At Home.

CHRISTMAS PLATE. Rs. 1,000 (presented by the R. C. T. C.) Rs. 600 to the winner, Rs. 250 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A heigh weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under Distance 7 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAHOUNNEEN (7st carried 7st 7lbs) .....Jones 1
Thakur Chandrika Pershad's KISHOREE (9st 3lbs) .....Abdul Wahid 2
Capt. Lewis's BONNIE BLUSH (8st 9lbs) Buckley 3

CONVILLEPUR CUP. Rs. 1,500. A cup value Rs. 250, presented by Mr. H. T. Conville and Rs. 750 in cash to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for C. B. ponies, 14-2 and under. Distance 1 mile.

Captain Randall's ISOLDA (9st 7lb) Buckley 1
Raja Sripal Singh's INDIAN MADE (10st 11lb) .....Abdul Wahid 2
Major Whitaker's WOOD NYMPH (10st 8lbs) .....Quinn 3
Lt. Mohammad Khan's Macfly (7st 8lbs) Jones 4

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Rs. 2,000. A cup value Rs. 250, presented by His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan, Governor of the Punjab, and Rs. 1,000 in cash to the winner, Rs. 450 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third. A high weight handicap for C. B. horses, 3 years old and upwards. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Cornforth's GINGER MICK (8st 11lbs) Owner 1
Mr. Turner's PERCEPTION (9st) Japeth 2
Mrs. Orde's SEA TRIP (8st) .....Bhikka 3
Sirdar Jowan Singh's HAMETH BOY (7st carried 7st 7lbs) .....Jones 4

THE SERVICE CHASE.—Rs. 1,500. A cup value Rs. 250 and Rs. 750 in cash to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap steeplechase for horses in the 4th division. Distance about 2 miles over the steeplechase course.

Capt. Wallington's BOHUNK (11-7) Captain Randall 1
Major Gibb's MIKE 9-7 cd. 9-13 Captain Harries. 2
Capt. Lyon and Bird's SEASPRAY 10-2 Thompson 3

MAMDOT CUP. Distance round the course.—Rs. 1,500. A cup value Rs. 250 presented by the Nawab of Namdot, and Rs. 750 to the winner. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Faizul Hosain's AYALA 7-10 Meades ...1
Lt.-Colonel Kettlewall's KARUN 8-13. Oldford 2
Lt. Colonel Cook Young's NATIONAL 8-11, Quinn 3
Mr. Hashmy's Boltaway 8-10, James 4

STEWARDS PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.—Rs. 1,200.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses in the 4th division.

Major Conder's MIDDLETON (9st) Meades 1
Mr. Havelle's MONSIEUR JAMES 11-4, Quinn 2
Flight-Lt. Ersaine Lindop's ETERNITY 8-2, Jones 3
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Casket 7-8 Jaffer 4

GUINDY RACES.

RESULT.

The following is the results of to-day's races.

GUINDY, Dec. 28.

THE WINTER HURDLE RACE:—(HANDICAP hurdle race) 1-1/2 miles.

Rajah of Vengatagiri's BALLYMACAD 12-0 Scot 1
Captain BARBER'S AVRO 11-3 Captain Misa .....F..... 2
Mr. MESMERNAH'S KAPRI 9-0 Dale ... 3

Totalizators paid Rs. 20 win Rs. 13 Rs. 16 places.

SYRIAN PLATE HIGHWEIGHT HANDICAP.—Distance1 and 1 furlong.

Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's KINGSCROFT 7-13 Oldridge 1
Mr. Grista's SPECIAL 7-11 Bullock 2
Mr. Goculdass' SALSETT 9-11 Hutchins ... 3

Totalizators paid Rs. 25 win 50 places.

PARLAKAMEDI STAKES HIGHWEIGHT.—One mile one fudlong.

Majorne G. WORK'S 1
Mrs. J. B. Logan's WEE PAM 7/8 Bona ... 2
Maharajah of Mysore's MARE 9/12 White ... 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 113 win Rs. 29 Rs. 28 places.

R. E. T. C. PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. A Highweight Handicap.

Sirdars M. Lakshmayantraj's HIGH ROAD 8-1 Bona 1
Maharajah of Mysore's FOLLEBAN 8-8 Mujeed 2
Mr. Theo. Walsh's EAGLE NEST 8-2 Roberts 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs. 124 for place.

BAGHDAD PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. Highweight Handicap.

Hutchins 1
Mr. Goculdass' GREY RENARD 9-12, G. ...
Mr Cromwell's CORINDA 7-7 Bona 2
Col Desaraj Urs' FUSILIER 8-4 Bloss ... 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 32 for win and Rs. 78 for place.

JUNIOR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Karbari's IMKIN 8-10 Bona 1
Mr. Ghista's GOLD COIN 8-8 Mujeed 2
Mr. Ghista's DECORATION 9-5 Ameer ... 3

Totalizator paid Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 36 for place.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF 3 DIVISIONS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 7 p.m. Dec. 28.

The League Association matches to-day resulted as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 5, Sheffield 3.
Birmingham 0, West Bromwich 2.
Bradford City 0, Tottenham 4.
Chelsea 1, Middlesboro 1.
Cardiff 4, Arsenal 3.
Liverpool 2, Huddersfield 0.
Preston 2, Blackburn 1.
Burnley 4, Manchester United 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bristol City 3, Barnsley 0.
Clapton 1, Bradford 0.
Derby County 3, Port Vale 2.
Leicester 1, Blackpool 0.
Notts County 3, Crystal Palace 2.
Rotherham 2, Hull 0.
Wednesday 2, Leeds 1.
Stoke 3, Fulham 0.
West Ham 3, Bury 2.
Wolverhampton 2, Nottingham Forest 0.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Northern.)

Accorington 3, Ashington 0.
Barrow 2, Southport 1.
Chesterfield 4, Grimsby 1,
Halifax 1, Stockport 0.
Lincoln 3, Durham 0.
Rochdale 2, Crewe 0.
Stalybridge 2, Nelson 0.
Tranmere 1, Hartlepools 2.
Walsall 2, Wrexham 2.

(SOUTHERN.)

Aberdare 2, Brentford 0.
Brighton 3, Bristol Rovers 1.
Luton 2, Swindon 1.
Newport 1, Millwall 0.
Northampton 3, Gillingham 1.
Norwich 2, Charlton 0.
Plymouth 0, Exeter 0.
Portsmouth 6, Southend 0.
Reading 2, Watford 1.
Southampton 1, Queen's Park Rangers 1.
Swansea 3, Merthyr 2.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

Exciting events marked the second day of the All-India Athletic tournament. Special interest centred round boxing and wrestling on horseback between Mysore Lancers and Queens-Bays resulting in a win for the former. Wrestling for amateurs and sectional tent-pegging were among other items which evoked general applause.

CLYDE TONNAGE RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 28.

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for the year show that 314 vessels were launched with a tonnage of 514,000 as compared with 659,000 tons last year. The largest launch was a nineteen thousand tonner viz., Windsor Castle.

FRENCH PRESTIGE.

"MUST BE MAINTAINED IN THE EAST"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Dec. 28

By 355 votes against 117 the Chamber has passed the motion submitted by M. Outrey member for Indo-China and accepted by M. Briand expressing confidence in the Government taking measures to maintain France's prestige and credit in the Far East and sternly proceeding against all responsible for the mismanagement of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Previously M. Briand stated that the financial consortium having been dissolved it was necessary to find other means to refloat the Banque Industrielle de Chine by using the Boxer Indemnity. M. Briand wound up by stating that an enquiry had been started and all responsibilities would be brought to light. M. Briand warmly eulogized M. Berthelot stating that France was thus losing a faithful servant.

M. Painleve spoke in M. Briand's support in favour of the Boxer Indemnity being devoted to France's good work in the Far East. Senator Henriot stated that 50,000 Chinese students had the same wish. M. Briand rejected a motion for parliamentary enquiry, a judiciary enquiry being already instituted to which the Chamber agreed by 390 to 213 votes. Ultimately the Chamber passed a motion accepted by the Government asserting the necessity to maintain French prestige in the Eastern countries.

PREMIER'S ARRIVAL IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 28.

Cannes.—Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill have arrived. The special train was met by the Prefect, M. Alpes Maritimes, the Mayor, the British vice-consul and a large crowd. The delegates drove to Villa Valetta in the Californie quarter.

MR. MAHADEO HARIBHAI DESAI

Editor of "The Independent" who has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

COMMUNISTS OUTRAGE FEARED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 28.

Following the failure of applications for a new trial of Sacco and Vansetti, the Italian Communists convicted of murder in the United States, the police guards at the American consulate in Paris have been doubled for fear of renewed communist outrages..

CONGRESS SECRETARY SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

VIZAGAPATAM, Dec. 26.

On 24th morning, Sriyut V. B. Sundara-Row, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, and member All-India Congress Committee, was served with summons by the 1st Class Divisional Magistrate of Vizagapatam to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with two sureties each in a sum of Rs. 250 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months under Section 108 Cr. P. Code. The case was originally posted to 26th instant, but later on Mr. Sunderarow's intimating the Court that the date did not suit his convenience as he was leaving for Ahmedabad, the case is posted to 7th January of 1922. Mr. Sunderarow was formerly a High Court Vakil, practising at Vizagapatam. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderarow have left for Ahmedabad to attend the Congress.

Probate has been granted in respect of Maharaja of Bobbili's English estate valued at £892 sterling.

Mr. John Fairlie of Glasgow, agricultural implement maker for India, left £47,000 sterling.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

What a peculiar week this appears to be, due to the fact probably our Sunday and X'mas day this year happened to be one. Then Monday for all the world seemed to us like another Sunday. Well we certainly missed our "Chronicle" but we suppose we must take a short holiday sometimes. We missed the Sunday matinee at the The Excelsior too, but then of course other people desire holidays beside ourselves, naturally. How selfish of us to ask, or even suggest our amusements had been interfered with. Really at this season of the year one is inclined to expect many things. Why we don't quite understand unless it is the majority of the masses unconsciously become imbued with that spirit festive generosity, so infestious at this period of the year. Such a lot of people have an earnest desire to give away something. Even our theatrical and cinema managers, if it is only to the effect they are giving us something very special in the way of holiday attraction. Well really, and truly we suppose one can hardly expect them to give much else, but unfortunately some, we say some, of the programmes of amusements offered, do not appear to be very prepossessing the appearance as gifts At the same time many of our theatrical managers have prepared very good programmes for our entertainment over the holidays. We shall refrain from mentioning the bad ones.

An excellent programme of entertainment was arranged for us at The Excelsior. Our friend Mr. McGrath is always very keen to present his patrons with the very best show obtainable, so you may rest assured, in paying a visit to the Excelsior Theatre this week you will be very well entertained. The Bandman Comedy Company are old favourites in Bombay, and they have brought along on this special occasion several fresh plays of outstanding merit, and the Company itself are a very capable little party. They are playing "Paddy the next best thing" again this evening, a very amusing comedy which ran successfully for some time at the Haymarket Theatre, London. To-morrow "The yong Person in Pink" will be presented.

On Saturday we have the Bandman Opera Company making their re-appearance which will be very welcome. The first of the good things according to their announcements will be a first performance in Bombay of the popular musical farce "His Little Widows" on Monday "Bran Pie Tuesday "The Southern Maid" and so on. Theatre-goers should commence the New Year well.

The Excelsior Cinema presented during the week a really good picture programme, and at the Empire Cinema we had Sir Johnstone. F. Robertson the celebrated actor in Jerome, K. Jerome's famous play. "The passing of the third-floor back" one of the finest films seen in Bombay for some time.

The West End Cinema continue to show some very fine pictures, and there is an excellent programme of photo-plays and films presented at Bombay's new "Cinema de luxe." The "Star" Cinema, a veritable combination of "Star" turns in fact.

You will also be sure of being well entertained at the Venus Cinema Alexandra, Globe in particular present a very special programme which should not be overlooked. Other good bills will be found announced by the Cinemas "Empress" and "Imperial" so there is plenty in the way of good entertainment from which to select an afternoon's, or an evening's pleasure.

GOVT. POLICY.

A MODERATE UNABLE TO SUPPORT

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttannachetty, C.I.E., retired First Member of the Council, interviewed stated that the British Indian authorities by adopting a policy of wholesale repression gave an impetus to the non-cooperation movement and even Moderates like himself feel unable to support the present policy. This was specially unfortunate at the time of the Prince's visit.

KHILAFAT LEADERS' CASE.

ACCUSED'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

The further hearing of the case was resumed before Rai Bahadur K. B. Das Gupta. Third Presidency Magistrate at Jorabagan, in which Maulavis Wahid Hossein Mujibar Rahaman Ahmed Ali and seven others were prosecuted on a charge under section 17 (1) Act xiv of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The court room was crowded.

Maulavi Wahed Hossein made a lengthy statement to show the falsity of the case and untenability of the charges brought against him. He questioned the legality of the charge under section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of being a member of the Khilafat or Congress Committee as both the Committees had not been declared unlawful or illegal. In this connection he stated that the prosecution must prove two which of the Voluteer associations he or any of them belonged. Whatever was done before the 19th November would not bring any one of them under the purview of the section. Two Volunteer association had been mentioned by the prosecution viz (1) Non-co-operation Volunteer Crops and (2) Central Mahomedan Volunteer Corps but none of them was in existence and that as a matter of fact no such Corps ever existed. The Communique, the statement says, was issued in indecent haste at the dictation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and on account of the outcry Anglo-Indian Press infected with the Khilafat phobia without ascertaining whether there was any volunteer association of the above names. He laid special stress upon this for he said a man could not be convicted for being a member of or assisting in the formation of an imaginary association or organisation, if it was urged the statement continues that to be a member of the Congress Committees means assisting indirectly their cause, then he emphatically said that he had been a member of the above Committee and he should be so for the cause of his country the Khilafat and Islam, without any regard to the consequences that might follow from an arbitrary and unjust order of Government which aimed at stifling their national life and interfered with the Khilafat.

Maulavi Mujibar Rahaman in course of a lengthy statement referred to the circumstances under which he was arrested. He then dealt with the charges and said that it was quite evident that the Government and the police did not know their own mind when they launched the prosecution. Referring to the charge under Criminal Law Amendment Act he said that it was a lawless law and he was of the opinion that every one in whose veins ran. Indian blood ought to disobey it. It was galling to their national self-respect. The non-co-operators were out to destory the present system of Government and to get the Khilafat wrongs righted and they could not be true to themselves if they obeyed such a lawless law and failed to discharge their duties towards their country and their religion. As regards the charge of wrongful confinement it was absolutely false. The occurrence is alleged to have taken place at the office of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee on the 9th instant 11 a.m. At the Bengal Khilafat Office, Friday was observed as a close holiday. He knew, continued Mujibar Rahaman, that this Government and its officers were generally satanic but he did not know that they were so hopelessly so as to be capable of concocting an absolutely false case and fabricating false evidence against them who differed from them politically.

The hearing was adjourned till the 3rd proximo.—The "Bengalee."

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALL FROM A STAIRCASE.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday afternoon Mr. A. R. King, was engaged in hearing a case touching the death of one Dullabhji Waghji Kothari, a Hindu, aged forty, who died on account of a fall from a stair-case in a house at Lamington Road on Tuesday.

Mr. Girdharlal M. Oza, a friend of the deceased and a dealer in Cinema films, said at about 2-45 p.m. on the 26th instant the deceased came to him at the Manilal Mansions on the first floor on business. The deceased spoke to him about films and left him after fifteen minutes. Having raised an alarm he went down to the ground floor and saw the deceased seated near a wall. He was bleeding from the back of the head and was unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had a lacerated wound on the back of the head with a large swelling around it. He expired the same evening.

Abdul Rehman Khan, a servant, said he was informed by a woman on the road that a man had fallen and he informed his master and went and saw the deceased lying on the floor.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to haemorrhage on the brain, the result of injury to the head.

The jury returned a verdict of death from an injury to the head but there was no evidence to show how this occured, though he was found near the foot of a staircase.

NIZAM'S POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

During the year under review, 17 new post offices were opened, 2 branch offices were converted into sub-offices. The total strength of the department at the close of the year was 3,145 as against 3,081 in the previous year. The total income of the department amounted to Rs. 6,41,365 as against Rs. 6,19,228 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,75,373 as against 6,50,879 in the previous year. The increase in the deficit is attributed to the grant of grain compensation allowance, contingent, expenditure and free delivery of postal articles by the British post offices to His Exalted Highness' Postal Department. There was a decrease of 2,846 in the total number of unpaid articles. This decrease, the Postmaster-General states, proves the confidence and trust of the public in the proper administration of the Nizam's Postal Department.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Second All-India Bahai Convention, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 5-30 p.m.
All-India Catholic Conference, St. Xavier's College Hall, 10-30 a.m.
British India Banking and Industrial Corporation Ord. Genl. Meeting, 1 Hummum Street, 1 p.m.
The Indian Steel Wire Products, Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 65, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 30.

Western India Tanneries Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
The Rutiam Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, 197-198, Hornby Road 4 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Adjourned Genl. Meeting, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 31.

Banks closed: New Year's Eve.
Bombay Races: Fifth Extra Meeting.
The ss. Plassey with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre 9-30 Bandman Opera Company in "His Little Widows."
The mail steamer Malwa with mails of 15th December expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

ALL-INDIA ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

The 4th Annual Meeting of the All-India Israelite League will be held at the Israelite School Hall, Mazgaon, on the 29th, 30th, and 31st December 1921 and 1st January 1922, commencing at 7 p.m. (S. T.) on the first day. Mr. Shalom B Israel, Deputy Collector, (Retired) of Poona, will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a calendar a pocket diary and a writing pad from the Tata Publicity Co., a coloured portrait of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with calendar for 1922 from John Kidd, and a calender for 1922 from Mr. Musabhoy and Co.

P. AND O. DIARY AND CALENDAR.

We have received copies of diary and illustrated calendar for 1922 from the Agents of the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Co's. The diary coloured maps illustrating the lines of the P. and O., B. I. and New Zealand Shipping Companies and besides much useful information regarding the merchant navies and shipping of the whole world.

REQUIEM MASS.

On Saturday the 31st instant being the anniversary of the late Mrs. Louisa de Joss a Requiem High Mass will be said for her at 7-30 a.m. at the chapel of our Lady of Lourdes, Orlem Malad. Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

MEETING OF JEWS.

A General Meeting of the Jewish Community of Bombay will be held at the Bombay Zionist Association Hall, Parsi Statue on Sunday the 1st January, 1922 at 11 a.m. (S. T.) to consider the advisibility of electing a Committee to represent thoroughly the local Jewish Community and work solely in their interest; and also to frame Rules and Regulations to govern the working of the Committee. All Jews are earnestly requested to attend.

WEEKLY HEALTH RETURNS.

The total mortality of the city during the week ended Dec. 24, viz., 755 was 34 less than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 40.28. These figures compare favourably with those for the 52nd week of 1920, when the mortality was 963 and death-rate 51.12 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) when the average mortality was 941 and death-rate 49.95.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911. Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the deathrate in the 52nd week would have been 39.53.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 257 against 6 and 281 respectively in the preceding week. 5 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 153 were among infants under one year of age; 27 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Small-pox and Cholera were absent during the week and Plague caused one attack and one death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 402 as in the 52nd week of last year. The quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20), was 431.

MR. B. BASU'S HAND-BAGS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. R. Pednekar, Police Prosecutor, G. I. P. Railway, charged Francis Fernandez with theft of a hand bag, the property of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, containing articles valued at Rs. 200.

The evidence showed that the complainant arrived by the English Mail on the 17th instant and left for Calcutta the same day. While his luggage was lying at Victoria Terminus Station near the Stationmaster's Office at 8 p.m. the accused picked up a handbag and was running away with it when he was arrested.

The accused to plended guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

FILING OF A SUIT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody, presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 23rd December, in the course of which it was stated that on the 26th of January last a Municipal gas lamp bearing No. 67 at Colaba Road was damaged by a motor car No. 420 belonging to Mr. Sharapalli Allibhoy while being driven by a driver by name George Manikoth. The lamp was repaired at a cost of Rs. 88-12 and the owner as well as the driver of the car were called upon to pay the amount. The former denied liability on the ground that the case instituted by the Police against his driver under section 279 I. P. C. was snot proved before the trying Magistrate. In the Police report it is stated that George Manikoth was the actual person in charge of the motor car at the time of the collision when the lamp was damaged. Manikoth pleads his inability to pay through poverty and craves indulgence under the extraordinary circumstances which led to the accident. The Municipal Solicitors were consulted in the matter and they consider that Manikoth is clearly liable under section 332 of the Municipal Act to pay the cost of the damage. As attempts to recover the amount by negotiations have failed, the Municipal Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to a suit being filed against Manikoth.

The letter of the Commissioner was approved.

The committee, then, adjourned.

NEW BOOKS

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GREATER INDIA By Rabindranath Tagore	3	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi	1	8
ETHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi	0	8
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews	1	0
The TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews	1	0
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stokes.	1	8
ESSAYS: POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By. S. E. Stokes	2	0
THE REVOLT OF THE EAST By Bernard Houghton.	1	8

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 29, 1921.

THE CONGRESS.

The opening day's proceedings at the Ahmedabad Congress cannot but convince even those who have hitherto been sceptical as to the sincerity and depth of India's will to *Swaraj*. In whatever light we view the proceedings, whatever side of their many facets comes under scrutiny, the radiance of genuineness, of utter sincerity in patriotism, is most clearly manifest. The deliberations of the Subjects Committee which so favourably impressed M. Paul Richard (an uncompromising foe and shrewd detector of hypocrisy and sham, if ever there was one) seemed to have established a level of statesmanly patriotism up to which every utterance in the Congress pandal strove successfully to live. Though the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was in its nature restricted in some measure to references to political happenings in Gujarat, the ideals to which it gave voice were identical with the ideals expressed so eloquently in the messages given to India by Mr. C. R. Das, his courageous wife, and Hakim Ajmal Khan.

In a recent leading article in the "Bombay Chronicle" we declared that Mr. C. R. Das could have given in person only one message to India, and that any message delivered on his behalf in his absence could only be precisely the message he himself would have spoken. The purport of that message, we stated then, would be an urge to increased endeavour along the lines of non-violent non-co-operation. Nor were we wrong. And all the moving eloquence of the incarcerated President's message as read out to the assembly in the pandal by a gifted poetess, all the pathos and inspiration of Mrs. Das' clarion call to action, all the confidence and optimism of Hakim Ajmal Khan's weighed words, conveyed the one simple injunction: "To *Swaraj* by the road of non-violent non-co-operation." And if the purport of the messages delivered publicly in the Congress pandal was inspiringly simple, no less so were the deliberations in the Committee stages of the Congress Sessions.

Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to maintain inviolate the Congress creed might have been anticipated by every student of his leadership. Though a small minority of delegates to the Congress seemed not to have realised it, the truth is that adherence to the creed of non-violent non-co-operation till *Swaraj* is won, is absolutely essential and all the better. India desires such freedom as will enable the India of the Indians (not the India of a bureaucracy) to make its voice heard and its power for good felt among the nations of the world. India demands a *Swaraj* which will enable her to redeem the nation's pledge given in Congress to her Muslim citizens in the matter of setting right the Khilafat grievance. India insists on a freedom which will leave her full authority and power to punish those responsible for the Punjab outrages. Whether this freedom be won while India remains in the federation of States which make up the Empire, or otherwise, is not a question that can arise to-day. The nation's demand is a simple one and Mahatma Gandhi has rightly refused to complicate it by involving with it issues that may be regarded by some as controversial or even as vindictive in their object. Indeed, anything but a simple demand, shorn of all emotions save patriotism and love of freedom, must needs clash with the essential purity that distinguishes "non-violent non-co-operation" as a movement.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR.

Amusing reading has been provided us by the obliging Reuter in the message summarising London Press comments on the *hartal* in Calcutta on Chrismas Eve. Where nearly all the opinions expressed are so uniformly ridiculous it were, perhaps, invidious to single out any for special mention but the delightfully determined obtuseness of the London Press is more than we can resist. The attitude of the London Press to an item of news which to its view is unpleasant is always a hopeful one and here the dense ignorance of the true facts which it can count on its public to cherish renders its task of explaining away or glossing over an unpleasant fact comparatively simple. We can rely upon seeing a national upheaval relegated by the London Press to one of two categories—Bolshevism or "the work of a small and relatively unimportant faction of malcontents." Occasionally, however, the London daily surpasses itself, and as the London "Times" has just done, rises out of the usual rut to such good effect that it rises far superior to facts. Reuter says: "The 'Times' refers to Calcutta's splendid reception and anticipates that the Prince of Wales' tour will end in a triumph for his own engaging personality." We can only feel for the puzzlement of a "Times" reader who turns from a perusal of this optimistic report and prophesy to, let us say the "Daily Telegraph's "admission that the welcome offered the Prince at Calcutta was distinguished by "the abstention of the great mass of the natives." To the credit of Fleet Street let it be said that most of the London papers were less scornful of the truth as to be quite superior to it than was the case with the "Times." But the cheerful illogicality of their deductions was quite as unintentionally funny as anything the "Times" achieved.

Any but a Fleet Street leader-writer might have been tempted to argue as follows: "The Prince's visit was boycotted by the people of India. Presumably the people of India had a reason for acting as they did. Perhaps they have a grievance. If this is so Parliament should examine it." But your London pressman refuses to think logically and coherently on a subject connected with a subject-people. He prefers to argue somewhat like this: "The natives of India have boycotted the Prince. The real people of India (the Europeans), however, welcomed him. What a churlish people the Indians must be and how unreasonable! It is time that the Government of India suppressed Indian opinion and forbade its expression since it is so manifestly mischievous." And what shall we say of the "Morning Post"—the most humorously consistent organ that ever gave an Indian to smile? Given any depressing report from India—whether it concern the failure of a monsoon, the defeat of the favourite in the race for the Viceroy's Cup, a street accident in Nagpur, a fire in Madras, the defection of a co-operator, the relinquishing of a knighthood, the rent scandal in Bombay or a "Bombay Chronicle" leading article—the "disaster" is invariably attributed to "Mr. Montagu's deliberate folly" and usually also to "the Viceroy's eleventh hour methods." The North Pole to which the needle of the "Morning Post's" indignation must for even point is Mr. Montagu and we tremble to think of the magnetic storm that will occur in the "Morning Post's" editorial sanctum when Mr. Montagu gives place to, let us say, a Labour Secretary of State for India. Almost as amusing is the "Daily Express" advice to the Government of India, as cabled by Reuter's agency, urging "necessary action consistent with the policy either of concession or repression—" the "Daily Express" is too busy to be bothered or to care about which. The problem is dismissed with a superb gesture of indifference. The solution is so simple. Let the Government of India either repress three hundred odd millions of Indians or give them what they want. Either policy will do. Only do not let the "Daily Express" be bothered by more reports of *hartals*. The "Daily News" is perhaps almost as oracular, though we fear Reuter's message does it an unjustice. "Though repression has proved to be unwise in Ireland, it is the only wisdom in India and Egypt." As Reuter reports the remark, it may be either a calm assertion or a bit of heavy sarcasm. On consideration, we prefer to think it is the latter. But what would a sometimes depressed India do without the amusing attentions of the London Press to lighten the labour of winning *Swaraj*?

Notes of the Day

A Circular.

The "Leader" of Allahabad publishes an interesting circular promulgated by a District Magistrate in the United Provinces. The circular is in the nature of a fiery cross adjuring all Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates to rally to the side of repression with all the enthusiasm they can command. We take the liberty of reproducing it—if only for the purpose of placing upon record an amusing reflection of the state of the bureaucratic mind in the United Provinces:—

To all Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates—The Police in outlying stations in the district have now been given a wider discretion to act on their own initative in cases under Sec. 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Part II. The wording of that section is:

'Whoever manages or assists in the management of an unlawful association or promotes or assists in promoting a meeting of any such association or of any members thereof as such members, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

'I look confidently to all magistrates to support the police in such action and advise them, if necessary. It should be remembered that it is the policy of Government to deal with the ringleaders rather than with the men of smaller substance.

"The time has now come for people generally to understand that at the present time there can be only two parties, namely, "the friends and the enemies of Government". It is impossible to adopt an indeterminate position in the middle. There is no room for people who express loyalty to Government with their lips but are in their hearts traitors.

'Civil disobedience has already been started in certain parts of the United Provinces. This means anarchy and must and will be resisted at all costs with the whole force of the law. I look to magistrates to support the police in the maintenance of law and order and I look to sub-divisional magistrates to submit, when necessary, proposals for the enrolment of an auxiliary police force under the Police Act from among the well-wishers and loyal friends of Government, of whom there are many in this district. Sub-divisional magistrates must understand that half-hearted measures are useless. A danger of this kind can only be and will only be crushed by whole-hearted and decisive action."

Friends and Enemies.

After this, we are afraid that certain Liberal stalwarts, Ministers and members of Legislative Assembly and Councils must henceforth be content to be regarded as "in their hearts traitors." There is a touching simplicity in the attitude taken up by the District Magistrate. He might never have heard of the existence of such a thing as the individual's right to criticise the Governemt or even (sacriligiously) to express disapproval of Government's isolated actions. "There can be only two parties, the friends and the enemies of Government" says the District Magistrate, and we can only conclude that the District Magistrate's definition of a friend is "one who agrees with his every action." By this criterion of friendship, the mother who reproves an erring child (or even spanks it) is the infant's worst enemy while the sycophant who toadies to a tyrant is that tyrant's best friend. The trouble about the bureaucratic attitude is that it too often ascribes to Government a divine right of action which scouts the suggestion that the Government can do wrong. "Loyalty" in the opinion of this school of thought means a complete surrender of all freedom of thought. That such a school should exist is surprising but none-the-less true. The District Magistrate has said: "There is no room for people who express loyalty to Government with their lips but are in their hearts traitors." The words may prove prophetic with special application to the gaols of the district. For if the "loyalists" of the locality are only logical and true to themselves, and if their numbers be as great as the circular seems to suggest, there soon should be no room for them in the prisons already overcrowded with non-cooperators.

Sir P. C. Ray on the Problem of Caste.

The October number of the "Hindu Review," a newly started magazine, contains an interesting article on the problem of caste from the original in Bengali by Sir P. C. Ray. Without endorsing in every particular the exaggerated picture of the hold of the caste system on the educated Hindu, without accepting even the historical background of his article, it may readily be conceded that Sir P. C. Ray has done well to emphasise the fundamental distinctions between caste based on social status, as in the West, and caste, based on birth as it obtains in India. It is common knowledge that the Vedas recognise no castes in their modern connotation. The four classes of society mentioned therein, the Brahmin, the Kshatriya, the Vaishya and the Sudra, were merely the four estates of the realm corresponding to the clergy, the noblesse, the bourgeoisie and the peasantry in mediaeval Europe. How exactly this flexible social order became illogically rigid we do not know. It received its first blow from the Lord Buddha, the apostle of love and toleration. His success, however, was not as complete as the author believes it to be. As a matter of fact caste system prevailed among the Hindu converts to Buddhism as it prevails among the Hindu converts to Christianity in the Madras Presidency. As to its pernicious effect, Sir P. C. Ray has the following comment in his 'History of Hindu Chemistry:' "In the Susruta we find detailed directions for the dissection of dead bodies, but Manu followed and laid down that a man would lose his caste if he touched a corpse! . . . . The fear of losing caste was thus responsible for the loss of the faculty of independent inquiry, and hence for the decline and decay of all the arts and sciences for which India was once so famous." Our hope of a better *social* order lies in the present *political* awakening. The human mind is not divided in water-tight compartments and those who are radicals in their political creed will not be slackers in social reform. Hence the justification of Mahatmaji's including the anti-untouchability item in the non-co-operation programme.

Berar and The Nizam.

Mr. Abbasi, writing to us, takes strong exception to the protest raised by a certain section of the Nationalists regarding the rumoured retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. To put his argument in a nutshell, he advances the theory of legitimacy which did succeed at Vienna in 1815 in shaping the map of Europe. On the strength of the same theory, partisans of Karl managed many a *coup d'etat* for him. However, much water has flown under the bridge since Vienna and the affairs of nations have to be settled according to the principle of self-determination. Our correspondent says that the principle has failed signally in Central Europe and Western Asia. Most decidedly it has not. The quagmire in the Middle and Near East is due not to self-determination but to the failure of the Allies to apply it to Asiatic races, the Turks and the Arabs. Mr. Abbasi draws attention to the susceptibilities of Indian rulers. We shall be sorry to learn that he faithfully represents their views. Indian princes have nothing to lose and much to gain by Nationalist agitation; only they will have to assume the role of constitutional monarchs and cease to function as benevolent or enlightened despots—a species of monarchy which became extinct in Europe with the last of its order, Emperor Joseph of Austria, and Louis XVI of France. Unless India is to exist as a museum of political fossils we do not see why dynastic interests and enlightened despotism should triumph in this country, while the whole world is marching to the tune of self-determination. We have no objection to Berar going back to the Nizam *per se*. We only maintain that the wishes of the people of Berar must be consulted in the transfer.

C. P. and Berar Students' Association.

The Central Provinces and Berar students, studying at Poona, have formed an association of their own with a total strength of 74 members. The activities of the association are all-sided, perhaps the most interesting feature of its work being the 'Life Study Department' which, among other things, arranged for an interview with "Pussyfoot" and visits to the Seva Sadan and Servants of India Society's Home. We are not in favour of provincial organisations, especially when started by students who are expected to have a national outlook. An organisation of Indian students in a foreign country is welcome. Exclusive associations of Hindus or Mahomedans or Parsis to consider questions peculiar to their religion or their social and cultural environment are unexceptionable. We may reconcile ourselves to unions of Bengali students in Bombay and Maratha students in Calcutta, for a common mother tongue is a subtle bond. But what difference separates the Central Provinces and Berar students from fellow-students at Poona? But for the illogical demacration of provinces in this country, C. P. and Berar and Maharashtra would have formed parts of one province. We know youth loves action, but it should not, it need not, fritter away its energy in separatist activity.

The Bhor State.

Some of the minor Feudatory States enjoy an unenviable reputation for administrative incompetence and a pitiful neglect of their "subjects." Where there are so many States, so distinguished, it might seem invidious to single out the small State of Bhor in the Poona district. But this State has lately leaped into the limelight by its order prohibiting the holding of public meetings by its "subjects," and the arresting and imprisoning of a number of them for a so-called breach of the order. It is not merely that the State has denied the most elementary rights of its "subjects" but also failed to discharge many of its duties, which are regarded by every civilised government as obligatory. The "subjects" of the State have admittedly a long catalogue of grievances, but unfortunately for them, they lack the means of ventilating such grievances. It seems that the exalted Chief—Shrimant Pant Sachiv—is emulating the example of his own worthy chief—the Maharaja of Kolahpur. We wish the Chief will realise betimes the responsibility that rests on his shoulders for weal or woe of his "subjects," and instead of driving underground the popular discontent remove the grievances of the people before it is too late. It is never too late to mend and the Chief might well turn a new leaf in his management of the State without in any way derogating from his own notions of personal dignity or political prestige.

National College at Amalner.

A general survey of the lines on which the Khandesh Education Society has been conducting the National College at Amalner leaves no doubt whatever about the effective though imperceptible manner in which the soil is being gradually prepared for a policy of National education that will be eventually be as sound as it will be distinct. The society was founded in 1912. It began its career with an Anglo-Vernacular School which was not long afterwards developed into a full grade high school. In 1920 the society had completed the arrangements for starting a Second Grade Arts College affiliated to the Bombay University, but, in accordance with the changed requirements and educational out-look of the country, the Society was nationalised during the first quarter of this year. The National College has undertaken instruction in the arts, science, technology, Ayurveda and commerce. The society aims, speaking briefly, at developing the distinctive feature of the nation's cultural heritage. In seeking to do so it does not neglect either the practical problems involved or the requisite guidance that could be obtained from Western methods of education. It has, for instance, decided to prepare the texts and other suitable literature useful to students and dealing with the various aspects of national life. It has, moreover, resolved to encourage medical research in the field of Ayurveda. Besides, the through manner in which it proposes to conduct its educational policy is evidenced by the fact that its science and technological section will not only experiment with more or less conservative and abstract problems but proceed with the work of applied and industrial chemistry in a completely practical manner. The research scholars of the section before they take up any other work will have to prepare an industrial survey of Khandesh. Their ultimate skill will not, thus be devoid of all knowledge or experience of local problems. The institution,—need we say?—deserves every encouragement from the public.

OPEN DOOR FOR VICEROY.

THE MAHATMA SPEAKS.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE RESOLUTION.

MR AND MRS. DAS' TRUMPET-CALL.

HAKIM SAHEB ON BIRTH-PANGS OF YOUNG INDIA.

NO CHANGE IN CREED OR METHOD.

MOPLAH OUTBREAK NOT DUE TO N. C. O OR KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES DEPLORED.

Mrs. Naidu read the thrilling messages of Mr. Das and his devoted wife, stirring the noble sentiments of the audience.

The messages are as eloquent as the occasion was historic and the circumstances inspiring. While Mr. Das calls upon his countrymen, in a few words, to press on vigorously with the movement, Mrs. Das's is purely an appeal for action. "Act, Act, Act while the time is yet." In the following stirring words which have a genuine ring of eloquence about them, Mr. Das asserts that the issue is not in doubt: "It is not for nothing that Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, courageous and resourceful, have lived and suffered. It is not for nothing that Lala Lajpatrai, bravest of hearts that ever faced the sun, flung the order of the bureaucracy in the face, and marched boldly to the prison that awaited him. It is not for nothing that Pandit Motilal Nehru, prince amongst men, spurned the wealth that was his and defied the order that would have enslaved him, refusing to obey an order which the mightiest power could invent."

Hakim Saheb, having paid a tribute to Mr. Das, the chosen representative of the nation, rapidly surveyed the progress of the non-co-operation movement. Taking a legitimate pride in the movement fast becoming an Asiatic movement, he predicted that the world will adopt it as a weapon against universal injustice and untruth at no distant date.

"Our country is experiencing terrible convulsions, but it requires no prophet to foretell that these are the birth pangs of Young India that will revive the glorious traditions of our ancient country and take her proud place amongst the nations of the world" concluded the Hakim Saheb in a fitting manner.

The first Resolution on Civil Disobedience was moved by Mahatma Gandhi.

(From our Special Representative.)

The 36th Sessions of the Indian National Congress opened at three this afternoon under the acting presidentship of Hakim Ajmal Khan. About five thousand delegates and three thousand members of the Reception Committee attended. The pandal was fully packed, the audience, including a large number of ladies, was estimated at twelve thousand. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then welcomed the delegates.

Inside the Congress pandal, enthusiasm was throughout at its highest, particularly when Mrs. Naidu appeared in the rostrum, charged with the duty of delivering the messages of Deshbandhu Das and his wife, and interpreting, for the benefit of non-English-knowing section of the audience. Both when she entered and left the rostrum she was given enthusiastic ovation, thereby revealing deep regard on the herald of India's glory and honour. Notwithstanding her voice was weak she discharged her task in a manner that justified the great responsibility. After it was over some Urdu verses were recited and this brought to-day's sitting to close.

A UNIQUE GATHERING.

(From our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27..

A together there must have been more than 20,000 people in the Congress pavilion. The mottoes hung about the pavilion invited people to sacrifice for the country. One said in a subject country freedom was in jails alone and another said success is near and God is our help. The leaders on their arrival were greeted with loud cheers. There was purdha arrangement for some Musl. ladies near the piattorm. The platform was very tastefully decorated. The proceedings began with the national anthem and another song and girl volunteers sang one or two songs. The Congress then began its serious work. On the platform were sitting the President, Hakim Ajmaekhan, Mr. Chotani, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the mother of the Ali Brothers, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sri Sankeracharya of Sharda Pith, Mrs. Nehru, Swami Shradhananda, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Pt. Rambhujdutt Chowdhury, Saraladevi Chaudhurani, Pt. Madanmohan Malaviya, Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj, Swami Satyadeb, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Mr. Usman Sobhani, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Mr. Gaurishanker Bhargav, Mr. Krishanalal Desai, Prof. Gidwani, Mr. Mavalankar, Mr. Narandas Purshotam, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyenger, Bai Ansuya, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Moulana Nadwi Sobhani, Mr. Kasidas Jhaveri, Mr. Ghirdarilal, Sirdar Premsingh, Seth Mangaldas, Messrs. L. R. Tahrsee, Motilal N. Dalal, A. Rangaswamy Iyenger, Kidwai, Mehta, Jayaker and several others.

After the Chairman of the Reception Committee, finished his speech, Hakim Sahib ascended the rostrum and delivered his Urdu speech. There was no formal proposing and seconding. An English translation of the President's speech was read by Mr. Shuaib.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S ADDRESS

The following is a translation of Hakim Ajmal Khan's address to the Congress.

"Brother and sister delegates, ladies and gentlemen, for the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress, we are assembling under circumstances when, as a result of the latest repressive measures, of British Government in India, our duly elected President is not amongst us. It is a matter of deepest regret to us all, that Mr. C. R. Das is not with us to guide our deliberations to-day. It is superfluous for me to enumerate numerous national services of that great patriot from Bengal or rerer to the prominent place he occupies in political and social life of our country, when the nation has itself unequivocally said in what esteem it holds him by conferring on him the greatest honour in its giving. But while we regret his absence on that account it should be a matter of the deepest satisfaction to us all, both because the man whom the nation had chosen as its chief representative has, by his undaunted courage, splendid, self-sacrifice, and spirit of cheerful suffering, proved himself worthy of the great honour conferred on him, and because his arrest brings us a stage nearer our success. Mr. Das has done a greater service to his country by his arrest than he would probably have done by presiding over our deliberations. To-day, his arrest has infused greater spirit and determination into the hearts of national workers and galvanised the entire country to greater activities and sacrifices. I, however, realise my own inability to fill the place of Mr. Das, and while thanking for the great trust you have reposed in me by electing me to act for him, I hope and trust that I will prove myself worthy of the great honour you have conferred on me, not only in this pandal, but when the time comes for me to make for my country and my God sacrifice, that it has been good fortune of many of our noble brethren to make.

THE COUNTRY'S ADVANCE.

It will take long time to enter upon a detailed survey of the progress on Non-Co-operation movement since the last session of the Indian National Congress. I will only briefly touch on the advance the country has made since the inauguration of the non-violent Non-Cooperation. The spirit of Non-Cooperation prevades throughout the country, and there is no true Indian heart, even in the remotest corner of this great country, which is not filled with a spirit of cheerful suffering and sacrifice to attain Swaraj, and see the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs redressed. It has received the highest tribute that the nation could pay to another from our sister nation across the Indian Ocean. Our Egyptian brethren adopted it to fight their own political battle.

INDIA—WORLD'S EYE-OPENER.

It should be a matter pride to all of us that India is showing way to other sister countries. Non-violent non-cooperation has ceased to be an Indian movement. It is fast becoming an Asiatic movement, and the day is not distant when the conscience of the world will adopt non-violent Non-Cooperation as a world weapon against universal injustice and untruth. Who can deny the success of the spirit of Non-cooperation movement in India after witnessing the cheerful spirit with which our workers have made, and are making, willing sacrifices for the cause of their country and are going to goal, in ever-increasing numbers with smile on their lips. What is still more not even this intense repression has provoked violence—it has only redoubled the national determination. Every successive fit of, repression on part of Government whether it was it connection with the confiscation of the Fatwa of Jamiet-ul-Ulama, the famous Karachi trial, the wholesale application of the Seditious Meetings Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, or section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code, by the means which the right of association and peaceful activities of Volunteer organisation together with other elementary rights of citizenship were suppressed have had but one effect viz., determination on the part of the people to continue their national activities, and to persist in their demand ceaselessly. Pilgrimage to gaol, is kept up in vindication of the primary rights of citizenship in all Northern Provinces of India, as also in Maharashtra and Andhra the nation to-day realises grimness and gravity of the great struggle it has been engaged in, and is behaving with cool determination, worthy of the heroes fighting for a noble cause. Nor is the time at which we are waging this noble struggle inopportune,. Not only is the conscience of Asia and Africa awake and active, but there are signs feeble no doubt, yet full of hope and promise, that the conscience of Europe too is at last rousing itself from its long slumber. I must add one word about the visit of H. R. H. the Prince Wales. We have no quarrel with His Royal Highness, but we do not want a bankrupt Government re-establish its fallen political credit by making capital out of His Royal Highness' visit nor is the country in a mood to accord the Prince a cordial welcome so long as the two sores of Khilafat and Punjab are still running and Swaraj is still unattained. We therefore, resolved simply to refrain from taking part in the welcome to His Royal Highness and if there have been any regrettable incidents with consequent bitterness of spirit the responsibility for it lies entirely at the door of the Government that betrayed such a lamentable lack of sense and judgment and acted in a manner utterly unjustifiable.

HAS N. C. O. MOVEMENT FAILED?

Our critics say that the Non-cooperation movement failed and in support of their statement point to Government educational institutions ranks of title holders, members of new Legislative Councils and Bars of various High Courts. My answer to that, if answer be still needed after what I have just said is that so far as Government educational institutions are concerned, I would invite attention of our critics to what the Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University had to say on the effect of Non-Cooperation movement. That result was achieved in spite of the fact that we had not made provisions for a sufficient number of national colleges and national schools for students who left their institutions. As to title-holders and members of the new Legislative Councils, classes which would naturally not be the first to respond to such an appeal, what is their position, where is their prestige to-day? It has fallen lower than the Czarist rouble. Government may still manufacture and place them in the market but it is the public opinion that gives them value and currency. As to lawyers, it is true that with some noble exceptions, they have not, as a class, responded to our appeal as they ought have done, but as we develop our *panchayat* system work, to which we have not been able to devote much of our time and energy legal practitioners would soon fall in with the public opinion. The question of Government servants is slightly different and comparing the number of resignations offered last month with the average for previous months, we have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the progress that Non-cooperation is making in that direction, specially as the increased number of resignations is unquestionably the result of the policy of intensive repression adopted by Government. True, there are some of our Moderate brothers, with genuine love of our common country in their hearts, who for want of true appreciation of real nature of struggle we are engaged in and issues that it involves, havenot yet taken their proper place in the national ranks, but I feel sure that if the fire of patriotism is still alive in their hearts and I feel confident that it will not die, they will soon realise their mistake and will be found taking place of their brothers whose names figure on the National Roll of Honour.

TRAGIC EVENTS IN MALABAR.

I cannot close without referring to the tragic events that are daily taking place in Malabar and the prolonged agonies of our unfortunate Moplah brethren, and here I must make it quite clear that this question has two aspects: one with reference to the Government of the country and the other with reference to the treatment by the Moplahs of their Hindu brethren. As to the first judging from the evidence before the public one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the responsibility of provoking these disturbances rests entirely on the shoulder of Government while as to the method adopted in suppressing these, there will be no thinking person in the country who will not condemn them. All of us who have had experience of Amritsar know the horrible nature of this pacification. It was only accidentally that the terrible train tragedy was revealed to the public the other day, but how many other tragedies there are that have not come to light? As to our Hindu brethren who have been forcibly converted or have otherwise suffered at the hands of some of Moplahs, I fully sympathise with them and there will be no Muslim, worthy of the name, who will not condemn this entirely un-Islamic act in the strongest possible terms. I feel sure that these stray incidents are acts of a few misguided individuals, and that the rest of the Mophlahs are as ready and strong in condemning them as any us here. Still I should not like the fair name of Islam to be tarnished in the slightest degree and I sincerely regret these deplorable incidents.

Ladies and gentlemen, our country is experiencing terrible convulsions, but it requires no prophet to fortell that these are the birth pangs of Young India that will revive the glorious traditions of our ancient country and take her proud place amongst the nations of the world.

Dr. Ansari then read out the names of places and persons who had sent telegrams of support. They were from Durban, Johannesburg, Vancouver, London, Gujranwala, Grahamstown and other places.

Mrs. Naidu was then asked to deliver Mr. Das's message to the Congress and its eloquent words were as eloquently delivered. It was then translated into Urdu to the audience. After this the Congress adjourned till to-morrow noon.

MR. DAS'S MESSAGE.

The following is the message of Mr. C. R. Das read by Mrs. Naidu:—

"The only method of warfare open to us is non-cooperation, and that is the programme which we adopted at two successive Congresses. We are devoted to the doctrine, and you will not require me to discuss with you its ethics. What is Non-Cooperation? I can not do better than quote the eloquent words of Mr. Stokes.

It is the refusal to be a party to preventible evil. It is the refusal to accept or have any part in injustice. It is the refusal to acquiesce in wrongs that can be righted or to submit to a state of affairs which is manifestly in consistent with the dictates of righteousness, and as a consequence it is a refusal to work with those on grounds of interest or expediency who insist upon committing or perpetualing the wrongs.

"But it is argued that the whole doctrine is a doctrine of negation, but I maintain that in substance it is one of affirmation. We reject in order to accept. This is the whole history of human endeavours. If subjection be an evil then we are bound to non-cooperate with every agency that seeks to perepetuate our subjection. That is a negation. But it affirms our determination to be free to win our liberty at any cost.

"Nor do I agree that the doctrine is one of despair. It is the doctrine of hope and confidence and unbounded faith in its efficiency. One has only to look at the faces of the sufferers as they are led to prison to realize that victory is already ours. It is not for nothing that maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shankat Ali, courageous and resourceful, have lived and sufferred. It is not for nothing that Lala Lalpatrai, bravest of hearts that ever faced the sun, flung the order of the bureaucracy in the face, and marched boldly to the prison that awaited him. It is not for nothing that Pandit Motilal Nehru, Prince amongst men, spurned the wealth that was his and defied the order that would have enslaved him refusing to obey an order which the mightiest power could invent.

HOPE AND GLORY OF MOTHERLAND.

But I must not forget to mention the students, they who are at once the hope and the glory of the Motherland, I, who have been privileged to watch the current of political life in its very centre, can testify to the wonderful courage and unflinching devotion displayed by the students. Theirs is the inspiration behind the movement. Theirs is the sacrifice, theirs the victory. They are the torch-bearers of Time. They are the pilgrims on the road. Suffering has seen their lot victory their due.

MRS. DAS'S MESSAGE.

Mrs. Naidu then read the following eloquent message of Mrs. Das, which ran as follows:—

"Let every man and every woman in India ask himself or herself to-day this one supreme question only—'do I stand for India in her present struggle?' Let us search our hearts and directly answer it now or never. We must decide and the responsibility for the decision is ours. The country demands stern and resolute action. If we feel in our heart of hearts that we stand for India in her struggle then we must act, act, act. We ask for no more, we expect no less. Let, therefore, every delegate of the Congress be sworn in as a Congress Volunteer.

ACT, ACT, ACT.

Let every member of the Congress be enrolled as a Congress Volunteer. Let every man and woman in India to-day offer himself or herself as a Congress Volunteers. Let the whole country be mobilised for Congress work. Let all our norman activities be suspended until the struggle in its present form is finished. Men and women of India, act, act, act, directly, act while time is yet.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu said: these were the messages that had come to them with a trumpet call from the great hero of Bengal and his devoted wife. Instead of adorning the masnad of the presidential seat, he was in jail to-day, bartering his individual liberty for national freedom. The message of Mrs. Das was also a clarion call, because the voice of the man and the voice of the woman could not be divided. Neither might their action, neither tehir inspirations, their sacrifice, their life, their destiny, nor their liberty.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

After four hours sitting this morning the All-India Congress Committee came to definite decisions on the most momentous issues. It not only adopted, by overwhelming majority, Mahatma Gandhi's central resolution but also defeated a formidable opposition of 52 members led by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, who fought for a change in the Congress creed, in order definitely to lay down the attainment of Swaraj without the British Empire as an object of the Congress. Discussion was very lively and revealed a growing demand for independence.

INDEPENDENCE PROPOSAL.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's amendment to change the means of attainment of Swaraj from "peaceful and legitimate" to "possible and proper," did not get support and he accordingly withdrew it. His Independence Proposition was, however, supported by many speakers but the moderating influence secured an easy defeat of the opposition. Mahatma Gandhi declared that he stood for the present creed to remain in tact, and it was in that spirit that he had framed his main resolution. To-day his hope of getting redress of Khilafat and Punjab through British Government was ever so much greater than 15 months ago. Moreover, he believed that the attainment of Swaraj would by itself break up British Imperialism. He warned all against alienating the sympathy of the Moderates and others thus making the present easy task one of great difficulty.

Mahatma Gandhi's resolution was put and carried and Hasrat Mohani's motion for amendment was negatived 52 voting for it

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow morning when it will consider the resolution reaffirming their position in regard to the Prince's visit in reply to the Viceroy's Calcutta speech to the Malaviya deputation.

Among the visitors in the Shamiana were Pundit Malaviyaji, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Andrews, Mr. S. Sriniwas Iyengar ex-advocate general Madras, and Hon. Mr. Bhurgri. The Congress meets at 3 p.m. this afternoon. It is probable that the question of the change in creed will again be raised in the open session.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

PROFOSAL REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

The All-India Congress Committee this morning after hearing at length both Pandit Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi followed the latter's advice by rejecting by an overwhelming majority Pandit Malaviya's proposition to reconsider yesterday's main resolution so as to delete the portion advising aggressive civil disobedience and to agree to put before the open Congress a resolution expressing the desire of the Congress for a round table conference on reasonable and honourable terms.

Mr. Gandhi pointed out, however, that the rejection did not preclude the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee later on to agree to a Round Table Conference, but that it would be undignified for the Congress to pass the resolution suggested when there was nothing in the Viceregal pronouncements to show a change of hearts so necessary for the success of the Conference.

MR. MOHANI'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

After four hours of sitting, the All-India Congress Committee adopted by an overwhelming majority Mr. Gandhi's central resolution and defeated the opposition of 52 members led by Mr. Hasrat Mohani who fought for the change in the Congress creed in order, definitely, to lay down the attainment of Swaraj without the British Empire as the object of the Congress.

Mr. Mohani's amendment to change the means of the attainment of Swaraj, as from "Peaceful and legitimate" to "Possible and proper" did not receive adequate support by many speakers, but the sober speeches of members secured an easy defeat of the Opposition.

Mr. Gandhi declared that he stood for the present creed to remain intact and it was in that spirit that he had framed his main resolution. To-day his hope of getting redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs through the British Government was ever so much greater than fifteen months ago. Moreover, he believed that the attainment of Swaraj would, by itself, break up British Imperialism. He warned all against alienating the sympathies of Moderates and others thus making the present easy task one of great difficulty.

Mr. Gandhi's resolution was put and carried and Mr. Hasrat Mohani's motion for amendment of creed was negatived, only 52 voting for it.

SECOND DAYS PROCEEDING'S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CONGRESS CAMP, Ahmedabad Dec. 28.

The Congress resumed its sitting at two this afternoon, Mr. Gandhi will move his main resolution which will be opposed by Mr. Kidwai. Maulana Hasrat Mohani's party is expected to raise the question of change in the Congress Creed for attainment of complete Independence. While the defeat of the opposition seems probable, it is worthy to note that Maulana Hasrat Mohani's party commands a good number of supporters.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were put from the Chair and declared carried unanimously:—

This Congress appeals to all those who do not believe in full Non-cooperation or in the principle of Non-cooperation but consider it essential for the sake of national self-respect to demand and insist upon the redress of Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and for the sake of full national self-expression to insist upon the immediate establishment of Swaraj, to render full assistance to the nation in the promotion of unity between the different religious communities, to popularise carding, hand-spinning and hand-weaving from its economical aspect and as a cottage industry necessary in order to supplement the resources of millions of agriculturists, who are living on the brink of starvation and to that end preach and practise the use of handspun and hand-woven garments, to help the cause of total prohibition of drinks and for the Hindus to bring about the removal of untouchability and to help improvement of the condition of submerged classes.

MOPLAH DISTURBANCE.

This Congress expresses its firm conviction that the Moplah disturbance was not due to the Non-Cooperation or Khilafat Movement, especially as non-cooperators and Khilafat preachers were denied access to the affected parts by the district authorities for six months before the disturbance but is due to causes wholly unconnect-

(Continued on next page.)

EGYPTIANS SCHOOLS CLOSED.

TWO NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

HOW WILL ASSEMBLIES BE DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 28.

Cairo.—The following notice under martial law has been posted up in Suez: "If aeroplanes percieve any assembly they will drop smoke bombs and if the assembly does not disperse they will drop shells and fire machine guns."

The Minister of Education has closed all Government schools. The "Egyptian Gazette" has been suspended for publishing subversive statements likely to impede the military. The vernacular journal "Istaklal," until lately the organ of Adly's Government has also been suspended. Apart from two well-known lawyer agitators the majority of those recently arrested are hooligans.

The "Egyptian Mail" says that the disturbances are mainly the work of hooligans who attacked even Egyptians and it believes that the policy of violence on a large scale is unlikely."

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

DISTURBANCES IN LOWER EGYPT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 28.

A Foreign Office communique announces that the disturbances continue in Cairo and attempts have been made to wreck the railway. A train was derailed on Christmas Day on the Heluan railway. Upper Egypt is quiet, most of the disturbances occurring in Lower Egypt. Troops have taken cover in Suez and Port Said.

The situation at Tanta has improved since the arrival of the British troops. Detachments of Egyptian troops have been sent to certain places and aeroplanes to Assiut. Eight Nile steamers armed with machine-guns, in the charge of naval officers, have gone to Upper Egypt, while some remain in Lower Egypt.

A STRIKE THAT FAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 28.

Alexandria: The general strike of Government officials arranged to occur here to-day proved a fiasco. All administrations except the Survey Department are working normally. The police broke up a few small demonstrations.

U. S. A. AND THE SOVIET.

MUTUAL RAPPROCHEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Dec. 28.

Washington.—It is stated at the White House that changes made or pending in the policy of the Soviet Government may bring resumption of trade relations with Russia. It is added that recent reports received are very optimistic concerning the course likely to be pursued by the Soviets. The American Government has already responded to a change in Russian policy by allowing the Russian agent to enter the United States to buy grain for relief enterprises.

ITALO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

TO BE FOLLOWED BY ECONOMIC CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 28.

Rome.—The Italo-Russian commercial Agreement will be followed by the conclusion within six months of definite economic convention. The Agreement provides that both the countries shall abstain from hostile action on the frontiers and from internal propaganda against each other. The Italians in Russia will be repatriated, if they so desire.

The Italo-Ukrainian Agreement has also been signed and is in every respect identical with the Italo-Russian Agreement.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

GERMANY'S DIRECT NEGOTIATONS WITH FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 28.

Paris.—It is reported from Berlin that Dr. Rathenau is convinced that there is nothing to be got out of England and so favours direct negotiations with France.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" asserts that after conferring with Dr. Rathenau, Herr Havenstein, (President of the Reichsbank), and directors of various concerns interested in the Reparations, the German Cabinet decided not to reply to the Reparations Commission Note, but to enter into direct negotiations with the French Government. The German plenipotentiaries are about to leave for Paris in this connexion.

Major the Hon. J. Lyttleton and Major E. H. Arkwright left Government House.

Their Excellencies were the Guests yesterday of Captain the Hon. Herbert Meade and Officers of H.M.S. "Renown" at dinner in H.M.S. Renown.

OPEN DOOR FOR VICEROY

(Continued on next page.)

ed with Government and that outbreak would not have occured had the message of non-violence been allowed to reach them. Nevertheless, this Congress deplores the acts done by certain Moplahs by way of forcible conversions and destruction of life and property, and is of opinion that the prolongation of disturbance in Malabar could have been prevented by the Government of Madras by accepting the proferred assistance of Maulana Yakub Hassan and other non-cooperators, and allowing Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to Malabar, and is further of opinion that the treatment of Moplah prisoners, as evidenced by the asphyxiation incident, was an act of inhumanity unheard of in modern times, and unworthy of a Government that calls itself civilised.

SUPPORT TO TURKEY.

This Congress congratulates Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turks upon their success and assures the Turkish nation of India's sympathy and support in its struggle to retain its status and independence.

This Congress deplores the occurrences that took place in Bombay on the 17th November last and after and assures all parties and communities that it has been and is the desire and determination of the Congress to guard their rights to the fullest extent.

N. C. O. RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

The following was put by Mahatma Gandhi. "Whereas since the holding of the last National Congress, the people of India have found from actual experience that by reason of the adoption of non-violent non-co-operation the country has made great advance in fearlessness, self-sacrifice and self-respect, and whereas the movement has greatly damaged the prestige of the Government, and, whereas, on the whole the country is rapidly progressing towards Swaraj, this Congress confirms the resolution adopted at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta and reaffirmed at Nagpur, and places on record the fixed determination of the Congress to continue the programme of non-violent Non-co-operation with greater vigour than hitherto, in such manner as each province may determine, till the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs are redressed and Swaraj is established, and the control of the Government of India passed into the hands of the people, from that of an irresponsible corporation, and whereas the reason of the threat uttered by his Excellency the Viceroy in recent speeches and the consequent repression started by the Government of India, in the various provinces by way of disbandment of Volunteer corps and forcible prohibition of public and even committee meetings in an illegal and high handed manner, and by the arrests of many Congress workers in several provinces, and, whereas, this repression is manifestly intended to stifle all Congress and Khilafat activities and deprive the public of their assistance, this Congress resolves that all activities of the Congress be suspended, as far as necessary, and appeals to all quietly and without any demonstration to offer themselves for arrest by belonging to the Volunteer organisations to be formed throughout the country in terms of the resolution of the Working Committee, arrived at in Bombay, on the 23rd day of November last, provided that no one shall be accepted as Volunteer who does not sign the following pledge:—

'With God as witness, I solemnly declare that (1) I wish to be a member of the National Volunteer Corps; (2) So long as I remain a member of the Corps, I shall remain non-violent in word and deed, and shall earnestly endeavour to be non-violent in intent, since I believe that as India is circumstanced non-violence can help the Khilafat and the Punjab and result in the attainment of Swaraj and consolidation of unity among all the races and communities of India, whether Hindu, Mussalman, Sikh, Parsi, Christian, or Jew; (3) I believe in and shall endeavour always to promote such unity; (4) I believe in Swadeshi as essential for India's economic, political, and moral salvation, and shall use handespun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of every other cloth, (5) as a Hindu, I believe in the justice and necessity of removing the evil of untouchability and shall on all possible occasions seek personal contact with, and endeavour to render service to, the submerged classes; (6) I shall carry out the instructions of my superior officers and all the regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of this pledge prescribed by the Volunteer Boards or the Working Committee or any other agency established by the Congress; (7) I am prepared to suffer imprisonment, assault, or even death for the sake of my religion, and my country, without resentment; (8) in the event of my imprisonment, I shall not claim from the Congress any support for my family or dependants.'

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"This Congress trusts that every person of the age of 18 and over will immediately join the Volunteer organisations. Notwithstanding the proclamation prohibiting public meetings, and inasmuch as even Committee meetings have been attempted to be construed as public meetings, this Congress advises the holding of Committee meeting in enclosed places and by tickets and by previous announcements, at which, as far as possible, only speakers previously announced shall deliver written speeches, care being taken, in every case, to avoid the risk of provocation and possible violence by the public in consequence.

"This Congress is further of opinion that Civil Disobedience is the only civilized and effective substitute for an armed rebellion, whenever every other remedy for preventing arbitrary, tyrannical and emasculating use of authority by individuals or corporations, has been tried and, therefore, advises all Congress workers and others who believe in peaceful methods and are convinced that there is no remedy save some kind of sacrifice to dislodge the existing Government from its position of perfect irresponsibility to the people of India, to organise individual Civil Disobedience, and massed, when the mass of people have been sufficiently trained in the methods of non-violence, and otherwise in terms of the resolution therein of the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi, this Congress is of opinion that in order to concentrate its attention upon Civil Disobedience, whether mass or individual (whether of an offensive or defensive character) under proper safeguards, and under instructions to be issued from time to time by the Working Committee or the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, all other Congress activities should be suspended whenever and wherever, and to the extent to which it may be found necessary.

MAHATMA THE DICTATOR.

"This Congress calls upon all students of the age of 18 and over, particularly those studying in the national institutions and the staff thereof, immediately to sign the foregoing pledge and become members of National Volunteer Corps.

In view of the impending arrest of a large number of Congress workers, this Congress, whilst requiring the ordinary machinery to remain intact and to be utilised in the ordinary manner whenever feasible, hereby appoints until further instructions Mahatma Gandhi as the sole Executive authority of the Congress and invests him with the full powers of the All-India Congress Committee including the power to convene a special session of the Congress or of the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee, and also with power to appoint a successor in emergency.

"This Congress hereby confers upon the said successor and all subsequent successors appointed in turn by their predecessors, all this aforesaid power provided that nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to authorise Mahatma Gandhi or any of the aforesaid successors to conclude any terms of peace with the Government of India or the British Government without the previous sanction of the All-India Congress Committee to be finally ratified by the Congress specially convened for the purpose, (and provided also that the present Creed of the Congress shall in no case be altered by Mahatma Gandhi or his successors except with the leave of the Congress first obtained).

"This Congress congratulates all those patriots who are now undergoing imprisonment for the sake of their conscience or country, and realises that their sacrifice has considerably hastened the advent of Swaraj.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi in moving the resolution said "It has taken me exactly 35 minutes to read the resolution and translate it into Hindustani. I shall hope, if I can at all avoid it, not to take even the thirty minutes that the Hakim Saheb has allotted to me and I do not propose if I can help it, to take all that time because I feel that the resolution explains itself and if at the end of fifteen months of incessant activities you, the delegates, assembled in this Congress do not know your own mind I am positive, but I cannot possibly carry conviction to you even in a 2 hours' speech, and what is more if I could carry conviction to you to-day because of my speech I am afraid I would lose all faith in my countrymen because it would demonstrate their incapacity to observe things and events. It would demonstrate their incapacity to think coherently because I submit there is absolutely nothing in this resolution that we have not been thinking all this time. There is absolutely nothing new in this resolution which is at all startling. Those of you who have followed the proceedings from month to month of the Working Committee, of the All India Congress Committee for two or three months and have studied the resolution can but come to one conclusion that this resolution is absolutely the natural result of the national activities during the past fifteen months; and if you have at all followed the course the downward course that the repressive policy the Government has been taking you can come to the conclusion that the subjects committee has come to through this resolution that the only answer that a self-respecting nation can return to the Viceregal pronouncement and to the repression that is overtaking this land is the course mapped out in this resolution.

"I am not going to take the time of the English knowing friends over the religious subtleties of the pledge the volunteers have to take. I shall confine my remarks on that subject to Hindustani. But I want this assembly to understand the bearings of this resolution. This resolution means that we have outgrown the stage of helplessness. This resolution means that the nation through its representatives is determined to have its own way without the assistance of any single human being on earth except from God above. (loud cheers). This resolution, whilst it shows the indomitable course and the resolute determination of the nation to syndicate its rights and to be able to stare the world in the face also says in all humility to the Government. 'No matter what you do, no matter how you repress us we shall, one day wring a reluctant repentance from you and we warn you 'think betimes, take care of what you are doing, see that you do not make all the three hundred millions of India your eternal enemies.' This resolution if the Government sincerely wants an open door leaves the door wide open for the Government if the Moderate friends wish to rally round the standard of the Khilafat, round the standard of the liberties of the Punjab and therefore of India. If the Government is sincerely anxious to do justice and nothing but justice, if Lord Reading has come to India really to do justice and nothing less and (we want nothing more), if he is really anxious to do all these things then I inform him from this platform with God as my witness with all the earnestness that I can command that he has an open door in this resolution, if he means well but the door is closed in his face if he means ill. There is every chance for him to hold a Round Table Conference but it must be a real conference if he wants a Conference at a table where only equals are to sit and where there is not to be a single beggar, then there is an open door and that door will always remain open," no matter how many people go to their graves, no matter what wild career this repression is to go through. So far as I am concerned and if I could take the nation with me I inform him again that the door will always remain wide open. There is nothing in this resolution which any one who has modesty and humility need be ashamed. This resolution is not an arrogant challenge to anybody but is a challenge to authority when it is enthroned on arrogance. It is a challenge to authority which disregards the considered opinion of millions of the sinking human beings. It is a humble challenge and an irrevocable challenge to authority which, in order to save itself, wants to crush freedom of opinion and freedom of forming associations, the two lungs that are absolutely necessary for a man to breathe the oxygen of Liberty and if there is any authority in this country that wants to curb freedom of speech and freedom of opinion and freedom of forming associations I am able to say in your name from this platform that authority to repent before an India that is steeled with high courage and noble purpose and determined till every man and woman who choose to call themselves Indian are blotted out of the earth. That is the resolve. It combines firmness with humility. God only knows if I could possibly have advised you to go to the Round-Table Conference if I could possibly have advised you not to undertake this resolution of Civil Disobedience. I would have done in peace but I do not want peace at any price. I do not want the peace that you find in stone I do not want the peace that you find in a grain but I do want the peace that you find embedded in the human breast which is exposed to the arrows of a whole world but which is protected from all harm by the Almighty power of the Almighty God. I do not want to take any more time of you delegates I do not want to insult your intelligence by saving a word more in connection with this resolution in English. (Prolonged cheers.)

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

INDNPENDNNCE RESOLUTION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

(By our Special Representative).
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

The third day's meeting of the Khilafat Conference began at night on Tuesday Hakim Ajkmal Khan presiding. The previous night the President had asked the Conference to think about the following resolution which was going to be moved from the chair. The resolution stated that as the methods of the Government adopted for the protection of Khilafat and Jazirat-Ul-Arab had proved of doubtful utility the Conference intend to sever its connection with the British Government and declared that the time had arrived to declare complete independence with the cooperation of the Indians.

The resolution was in Urdu. The first resolution moved was an appeal for Angora Fund. The President, however, asked Maulana Abdul Alim Sahib to move the resolution appealing the Moslems to help by contributing to the Angora Fund. The Moulana made an eloquent and moving appeal to the Moslems and asked them to help their suffering Muslim brethren in Turkey whom the ruthless enemy had made destitute. The enemies of Moslem have been helped by their Government and no new means were left open them to remedy their grievances. It was the duty of the Moslems to sacrifice every thing for their religion and he asked them to give liberally towards the Fund. The thought that they had given contributions before should not deter them now from doing their duty.

Moulvi Sobanalla and others further subborted, Moulvi Hasrat Mohani here got up and asked the President why he had not moved the resolution about the declaration of independence first. As he had promised to do the previous night and which he had asked the Conference properly to think over.

The President said the resolution would be taken up subsequently. The Angora Fund should be collected before January twentieth next. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The resolution about declaring Independence was, then, taken up. One delegate raised an objection that the Conference had neither the mandate nor the power to move such a resolution and they would not be in order in adopting it. Moulana Hasrat Mohani said Swaraj was the goal kept before the country by the Congress and only the previous evening no objection had been raised when the conference was told that they could consider it next day. Many delegates took part in the discussion at this stage, some speaking for and some against. The President gave his ruling that the resolution was out of order.

The next resolution was about the Moplahs. It expressed the sympathy of the Conferrence for the Hindu sufferers and the victims of the train tragedy etc.

Moulana Hasrat Mohani again referred to the resolution about the declaration of Independence. He said the resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority in the Subjects Committee and the President had no authority whatever to rule it out of order. The President said the resolution could only be entertained when it had been approved by the General Khilafat Committee. That had not been done and he had ruled it out of order. Moulana Hasrat Mohani said the resolution had been adopted by the Subjects Committee and the President had exceeded his his authority. He could not remain in a Confertnot where such a thing was taking place and expressed his intention of leaving the meeting. Maulana Mohani then left his place and got down the platform with his supporters. But he again got up the platform and sat there.

The President then made a lengthy explanation. He said he was elected the President by the Conference and he was doing his duty conscientiously. He was asked to give his ruling on the question and he had given it as he thought best. Now that he had given his decision it was the duty of the Conference to obey it. He had done a duty honesty and according to Rule 20, of the Central Khilafat Committee Rules. The resolution could only be approved by them and then placed before the Conference and it was then for the Conference either to reject it or accept it. In this particular case Subjects Committee had exceeded its power and had discussed a resolution which it had no power to do. He had therefore, ruled it out of order.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani asked the audience to stay behind when the Conference was over so that the resolution which has been ruled out by the President could be passed by them.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. S. Khatri, and duly seconded and passed unanimously. The President then left the meeting with Mahatma Gandhi and his supporters but a number of delegates and visitors remained behind. Maulana Hasrat then ascended the rostrum and made a lengthy speech justifying the position he had taken up. He said when the resolution has been adopted by a large majority in the Subjects Committee the President had not the least authority to rule it out of order. The Subjects Committee had shown that it was in favour of the resolution and the President had not then ruled it out of order. Now that it was adopted by them he though the President had exceeded his powers in ruling it out. There were some cases here saying that the President had left the meeting and they could not pass a resolution Maulana Hasrat Mohani, however, put the resolution to vote and it was passed by a very large majority, only a few dissentients saving that the Conference had ended as the President had left the meeting but it appeared that a majority of those present was behind Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the position he had taken up in regard to the resolution. The meeting then dissolved and the Conference thus came to an end.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

A split occurred among the Khilafatists last night over the resolution of Mr. Hasrat Mohani declaring as their goal the destruction of the British Imperialism and the establishment of complete independence. The Subjects Committee of the Conference had passed by a majority, Mr. Mohani's Independence resolution. When Mr. Mohani attempted to move his motion in the Conference the President, Hakim Ajmal Khan ruled it out of order on the ground that it proceeded to change their creed. It should have been voted for at least by two-thirds of the members of the Subjects Committee. Mr. Mohani protested against his motion being disallowed in the open Conference, when it had been allowed discussion in the Subjects Committee. He took the ruling as the result of a manoeuvre to stand in the way of the Conference passing his resolution.

After appealing for the Angora Fund and sympathising with the Moplah sufferers, condemning the Government attrocities and also those of the Moplahs who were responsible for forcible conversions, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

VOLUNTEERS' WORK.

(From our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABED, Dec. 27.

In honour of the Congress Session to-day all the mills in the city were closed. There are signs that Military besides Police have been posted at what are considered points of vantage and this morning a big contingent was seen prominently parading at the railway station. The public seem to have become so used to seeing troops that it has failed to produce any demoralizing effect on the public mind. To-day's sessions was the most momentous in history of Indian Nationalism. Although admission to the public was denied owing to the Congress being in session still outside the pandal grounds thousands of people gathered watching India's chosen representatives enter the Congress. It was a scene worth seeing. Though the crush of people was greater than any witnessed before in the Congress annals, there was not a single incident to mar the good effect. Women and children were freely moving to and fro in the crowd and we had only national volunteers hastily equipped and organized to keep order and control the crowd, yet to the chagrin of our detractors, order was maintained in admirable manner. At one time when the rush of people was at its highest, it seemed as if the crowd would become unmanageable, but that was only momentary. Soon the crowd fell back and obeyed the directions of the volunteers with perfect good humour and a sense of forbearance. In this connection the services of Mr. V. A. Desai, Capt. of the Swaraj Volunteers, Bombay, deserve to be acknowledged. At the moment when help was most needed he took up matters into hand, and displaying not a little tact, patience and skill managed to allay excitement and check the rush of the crowd into the Congress grounds. He also managed to rearrange the position of the volunteers, checking them, wherever they betrayed lack of self-control or importance, and impressing upon them the need for absolute level-headedness. His presence of mind proved a very valuable asset, and once calm was restored it was easy to control the crowd, and the public too in spite of many inconveniences took it all in good part and never more disturbed the Volunteers or even gave any cause for anxiety.

DRAVIDA BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
UDIPI, Dec. 27.

The Second Dravida Brahmin Conference opened on Tuesday in the Kadakoppal Math, Mr. Bagamandala Sripatirao of Coorg presiding. The chief point made by the Conference was that concerted action should be taken for the uplift of the Kannadiga Brahmin whose glory had long since departed. The President laid emphasis on the need for unity among them all irrespective of geographical limitations and political restrictions and to co-operate in training up the manhood of the Community.

CALCUTTA BOYCOTT

"MR. MONTAGU'S FOLLY."

HYSTERICS IN LONDON PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 27.

Circumstances attending the Prince of Wales' arrival in Calcutta, lead most of the morning newspapers to review the situation in India. It is generally admitted that the Ghandists have scored considerable success with the assistance of terrorism, though The "Times" refers to Calcutta's splendid reception and anticipates that the Prince of Wales' tour will end in a triumph for his own engaging personality. The "Times" says that if Lord Reading had allowed himself to be browbeaten into a Round-table conference about nothing in particular, he might just as well have relinquished his office. Lord Reading will have no serious trouble so long as he remains firm.

The "Daily Telegraph" is gratified at the loyal reception on the part of the European and Anglo-Indian section of the population, saying that it went a long way to compensate for the abstention of the great mass of natives. The paper concludes that the lesson of the Calcutta boycott, as of so many recent episodes, is that the Government must re-assert itself effectually, not so much for the benefit of the Englishmen in India, as for the protection and freedom of the Indian himself.

The "Morning Post" considers the circumstances attending the visit illustrate "Mr. Montagu's deliberate folly and Viceroy's eleventh-hour remedies."

The "Daily Express" urges necessary action consistent with the policy either of concession or repression.

The "Daily Chronicle" considers that Lord Reading's personal temper is all against erring on the side of severity. He may be trusted to keep wisely in check the feeling of resentment which such episodes arouse among the Europeans in India.

The "Daily News" says that judging from the comments on the news from Egypt and India, though repression was proved to be unwise in Ireland, it is the only wisdom there.

The "Daily Hearld" strongly condemns the latest Government measures in India and urges Labour to Press for the reversal of British policy.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NON-OFFICIAL QUESTIONA RE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DELHI Dec. 28.

A list is published of questions by non-official members admitted by the President Legislative Assembly to be asked and answered at the meeting of the Assembly on 10th January. There are in all 94 questions 60 of which stand equally divided in the names of Messrs. M. K. Reddi Garu and W. M. Hussanalli, while Lala Girdhar Lal Agarwala has about 11 questions to his credit.

Mr. Reddi Garu wants information as to the total amount of currency and gold reserves and treasury balances of the Government of India held in England and India and the rate of interest at which these reserves are invested in sterling securities he asks what different countries, banks and private firms hold sterling security and further wants to know the cash balances of the Government of India held in England since 1912, the names of the various firms to which these balances were lent since. This member has also a question on India's share of the reparation receipts and wishes to know whether Government would take any steps to increase the percentage of India's share.

Mr. Hussainally has a question regarding the Ali brothers which runs as follows. "Will Government be pleased to state what were the charges brought against the Ali brothers and other co-accused in the recent trials at Karachi? (b) what were the charges proved against them and which disproved? (c) is it a fact that the principal charges against them fell through? (d) is it a fact that the Advocate General Bombay and the Indian Members of the Executive Council at Bombay in connection with this case differed? (f) is it a fact that the prosecution of the accused was sanctioned under advice of the Honourable law Member? (g) What has the whole case cost the exchequer? (h) What fees were paid. (i) to Mr. Ross Alston of Allahabad. (2) to Mr. Elphinstone, public prospectur for Sind beyond his regular pay. (3) to Mr. Parsram Tolaram, assistant public prosecutor. (i) Is it a fact that any of the prisoners in jail is ill? If so which?

Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniyam wishes to know a lot of things about postal establishments and asks why women clerks are employed in post offices and why they are paid more than men. Mr. Sheshagiri Aver asks, to be laid on table, the scheme, if any, for Indianization of the Indian Army. Mr. Bechar Raghuvir Sinha inquires why the resolution passed by the Assembly regarding the curtailment of the ten years limit touching further advance in the grant of Self-Government has not yet been communicated to the Secretary of State. Colonel Gidney has made more effort to vindicate the grievances of the pensioners and therefore wishes information on certain financial aspects of the case. Mr. M. K. Reddi Garu has two separate questions regarding the dismissal of Babu Tarapada Mukherji, President, All India Postal and R. M. S. Conference; and Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramanyam also asks information as to the total number of appointment of the grade of Post-Master General in India and Burma and how many of such appointments are being held by officers of the Indian Civil Service and how many by officers promoted from Post and Telegraph Department, how many are Indians and Anglo-Indians and how many Indians have held permanent appointments as Post-Masters General till now.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

19th December.

A Delectable Assortment

Here are tibits I pick up from letters, wires, and reports which have deluged me during the week:

"Two Mohammedan workers have just returned with heads broken by a Zamindar supporter of the Government." Sindh.

Volunteer organisations declared unlawful. Provincial District, and other Congress offices searched throughout Bihar. Papers, account books, cyclostyles, Congress seals, Swaraj flags seized. Provincial Committee resolved to continue Volunteer Corps enlistment. Public enthusiastic and cheerful.' Bihar.

To-day (17th Dec.) armed police took possession of the Shanker Hall, a religious institution of the Assam Mahapurushia sect in a part of which Barpeta Congress Committee established office. The action was without notice to the Shankar Hall authorities. The guarding constables are smoking inside the hall which is strictly prohibited, thus wounding religious feeling of the people. The belongings of the Congress were carelessly thrown out by police who have been using it as their dwelling house, thus preventing people from performing religious ceremonies. People are still adhering to non-violence. Work proceeding rapidly.' Barpeta Assam.

'Houses of Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhry, Professor Ruchiram Sahany, Lala Lajpatrai, Congress Committee offices, Khilafat offices, Sirajdin's house, Sarala Devi's Press searched. Volunteers in Lahore and Amritsar severely beaten by the police. Prisoners reported to be caned in th Central Jail Lahore."

I have given this assortment to show that Swaraj is within easy grasp, if we can survive this treatment. Surviving means bravely facing it without losing temper. Let the administrators of an expiring system have the pleasure of being able to say, 'We tried but failed.' When the moth describes its violent revolutions round a lamp, he is surely dying. So is this Government fast disintegrating under the weight of its own violence. What is it, if it be not madness, to search private homes and public offices when they must know that there is nothing hidden, when they know that non-co-operators have no secrets? But these searches are no doubt intended to make the people feel as uncomfortable as they possibly could be made to feel. A correspondent tells me that already the goals are feeling the pressure. The goal authorities were unprepared for the number of men who are being daily sentenced. They have no room and no work for so many. Naturally therefore resort must be had to other methods of terrorising. Consequently we must expect even assaults with greater frequency. The reported caning is the worst thing yet come to light. I still hope it is untrue. I have taken the bit from the *Tribune* which is one of the most responsible journals that India has the good fortune to possess. This report reminds one of the lashing during the martial law *regime* in Lahore. It was at first denied but subsequently admitted. The reader will remember Col. Johnson justifying the use of the lash as a deterrent and as a swift method of punishment when imprisonment does not answer. Well, whether the report be true or not, we must prepare for the worst. No suffering is too great a price for freedom. It will be all the dearer when we have paid a heavy price for it.

But worse in some respects is the occupation of a temple in Barpeta. It is a grave and uncalled for provocation. But I must plead for non-violence even under such grave provocation. Let it be remembered that our pledge is unconditional. We must stand by it at all cost. An intruder cannot defile a temple. Only votaries can by their unworthiness — in the language of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, let us think of the greater temple nearer India which has been defiled for so many years by our submission to slavery. And if we have stood that defilement all these long years, let us not be provoked into madness by the illegal encroachments upon local temples and their still greater defilement by the intruders' abuse of them. Is Lord Reading prepared to plead intoxication even in this case on the ground that the officials are engaged in the performance of their duty?

Chittagong

The same day that I received a graphic description of things in Chittagong, I received too a letter advising me that Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen who had sent the letter was also arrested. The number of volunteers arrested here had reached a total of three hundred. The reader will find the following excerpts from Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen's letter to be interesting:—

"So long we have been literally at our wits' end to find out the best means of beginning civil disobedience. Following the resolution of the Working Committee at Delhi, we set out carefully educating our people to strict non-violence. Our propagandists were to return by the 8th December, but before the due date the Government of Bengal goaded by the Anglo-Indian extremists went mad over the *hartal* in Calcutta on the 17 November, rushed on to take down some of forgotten laws and forsaken acts and proclaimed volunteer association. Thus it has come to our help.

"For the national volunteers in batches of not more than five have been going out with grim determination and cheerful anxiety to find themselves in goal. The discipline and self-restraint they are exhibiting are excellent, and if you do not think me guilty of exaggeration, I should not hesitate to declare them in this respect equal to best disciplined soldiers in the battle-field. Within the last three days total arrests number sixty-three. Volunteers are pouring in from the moffussil and it is believed in no time authorities will find the Chittagong jail too small to accommodate the brave lads."

Thus the Government has declared peace to be unlawful and keepers of it to be criminals. It put the people through periodical discipline to observe peace not of their free will only under restraint.

Mixed Motives

A friend tells me that the Government is suppressing the volunteer organisations because it is not sure that they will always remain peaceful. The correspondent adds: 'They think at present under your mandate they are non-violent, but any day your orders or the orders of your successors may change and the volunteers may be asked to be armed in military fashion—a standing rebel army against the Government army.' The other hypothesis suggested by the same correspondent is that the Government dread this non-violence more than an armed revolt. The police officers are getting tired and unnerved by being ordered to molest people who do not retaliate. Some of them confess, "Non-violence is a dreadful foe to meet. Violence we understand and do not mind. But it makes one feel so small to beat a man who does not beat you back.' The fact is that both the suggestions are sound. The Government dread the future and want to guard against the people acquiring the power to offer armed resistance and they dread the rapid evolution of peaceful strength. In short they want us to be neither men nor women. They would have us belong to the neuter gender.

Unsexing Process.

Belgam furnishes a forcible illustration of the unsexing process being tried at present in India. A friend has prepared for me the following summary of a report from Belgam:—

"The district authorities of Belgaum have devised an original method of supressing non-co-operation. Mr. Hayter, the Superintendent of Police, issued a circular calling upon an Sub-Inspectors to use their power to stop the spread of non-co-operation. The Sub-Inspectors on their part circularised the village police that "all non-co-operation speakers should be forcibly suppressed. They should not be allowed to enter villages and should be expelled from the villages. And speakers should be prevented from speaking. The D. S. P. hopes that it is enough if Police Patels are given to understand this. Superior officers will render proper assistance in the matter. But when the ex-lawyers in the non-co-operation camp raised the question of law in this matter, the D. S. P. came down with his circular No. 6359 of 1921 saying that section 51 (B) of the District Police Act which empowered the police to prevent the commission of offence was sufficient for his purpose. The D. S. P. further says, "Wherever these N.C.O. gentry open their months in public, they commit offences under section 124 A or 153 A. I. P. C. Therefore police officers should do everything possible, consistent with law, to render the offence difficult."

The humour of all this was that armed with these notifications, the Sub-Inspector of Bailhongal, a taluka in Belgaum, actually proceeded physically to stop the mouth of one of the secretaries of the District Congress Committee, when the latter was about to deliver a speech at Bailhongal. Let the Secretary speak:—

"On my visit to Bailhongal, a taluka in the Belgaum district, a public meeting was called by the Congress Committee. When I rose to address the meeting, the Sub-Inspector of police stood in front of me and told me not to speak. Asked for a written order he refused to give one but showed Circular No. 6359 referred to above, which he said he had strict orders to enforce. He further told me that if I persisted in speaking, he would physically stop my mouth by laying his hand upon it. The Sub-Inspector also threatened me that he would drag me out of the meeting if I still persisted. This being a somewhat novel proceeding and as I was not sure of the course I ought to take, I obeyed the order and did not speak. The local Magistrate and Mamlatdar was present throughout. When appealed to, he told me that the matter did not concern him but that he was there to prevent a breach of the peace."

Let me complete this lurid picture by adding a summary of events in Allahabad.

"On the 20th November last a "Gazette Extraordinary was issued by the Government extending the application of the Criminal Amendment Act of 1908 to the U. P. and declaring all volunteer corps of Khilafat, Congress and similar institutions having as their object boycott of foreign cloth, picketing or boycott of the Prince's visit as unlawful a[ssociation]

"On the same day, according to the announcement previously made, a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held which resolved to form a Volunteer Board on the lines laid down by the Working Committee. A form of pledge was drawn up and 75 members present at the meeting signed it as volunteers. The first victim of Government wrath was Pandit Harkaran Nath Mishra of Lucknow who had gone to Lakhimpur to address a meeting. Then followed the arrests at Lucknow of Maulana Khaliquzzaman and others of the Congress and Khilafat Committees on the morning of 6th December. On the evening of the same day Pandits Motilal Nehru, Jawahirlal Nehru, Purshottamdas Tandon and others were arrested, who have since been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for enlisting as volunteers. Then followed a short pause which was broken on the 11th instant by the arrest of 67 volunteers, mostly while painting a placard on the walls of Anand Bhavan requesting the people not to participate in the Prince's reception. The climax, however, was reached on the 13th instant when the whole Provincial Congress Committee was besieged by the police while in session, and the whole body of members excepting the two secretaries and two others were arrested. The Committee sat at 1 p.m. and continued the meeting till 9 in the evening. At about half past five the police under one D. S. P. named Mr. Fergusson arrived with some six motor vans for carrying prisoners, entered the premises of the Committee and blocked all passages. They searched the office till 9. When, the meeting having terminated, the members informed the D. S. P. of their intention to leave, the D. S. P. went over to the meeting and demanded the proceedings to be shown to him and finding a resolution therein recommending all district and *tehsil* Congress Committees to organise Volunteer Corps, declared that an offence had been committed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He then asked all present one by one whether they were members of the Committee and had supported the resolution. All the members having replied in the affirmative he arrested fifty-five of them including all the prominent workers of the province.

"During the search Mr. B. Shitalasahai, Editor of the "Swaraj" was kicked, boxed and otherwise assaulted by Mr. Fergusson so much so that blood came out of his shin. But he bore all that patiently. Several others also were badly treated and pushed and assaulted by the same officer. Everybody kept his temper. There was no search or arrest warrant produced, nor did the officers have their bodies searched before beginning the search. All papers, records and seals of the Provincial Congress Committee have been seized by the police and put under sealed locks."

It is evident to me that this utter disregard of law and decency is not an individual act but is part of a deliberate plan to suppress all healthy public life, to provoke popular violence and then issue a much enlarged edition of Jalianwala. With the best intention to put a charitable construction on the series of acts described above, I have been unable to come to any other conclusion.

Viceroy's Share.

I am sorry that I suspect Lord Reading of complicity in the plot to unman India for eternity. A friend has suggested an alternative. He says that whilst Lord Reading must be held responsible for the threats used by him in his recent utterances, he might be quite unaware of the lawlessness of the subordinate officials or that he must have become helpless, the subordinate officials having simply disregarded his wishes to be strictly within the law. I must reject both the interpretation. Lord Reading, if he is trying legitimately to suppress popular lawlessness, must study and regulate the development of his campaign which he will not even allow to be called repression. If his subordinates being interested parties have gone out of hand, he must forthwith resign, at least publicly disown and condemn such illegalities and assaults and not attempt to excuse them on the flimsy plea of 'trying times.' I have myself suggested a possible explanation. His Excellency sympathises with our aspirations and knowing his own countrymen, realises that we have got to be severely tried before they think of coming to terms; he is therefore trying and directing repression to see how far we are capable of bearing it and therefore sincere in our desire for freedom, and then having made out a case for us his clients, desires to compel a settlement. I am afraid however that I have to state the case only to be rejected. Human nature does not work quite that way. Lord Reading is not so entirely selfless, and if he is, he can not possibly remain in charge of a Government which under its present constitution can give no relief to the people. It is therefore with the greatest reluctance that I am forced to conclude that Lord Reading is trying to emasculate India by forcibly making free speech and popular organisation impossible. I am prepared to believe that in all this he thinks that he is doing good to us and that we are not yet fit to be called men and women. He will soon have his eyes opened. We must not quarrel with his belief. Nor need we feel anxious about it. Let us circumscribe ourselves, like men and women and we shall find that everything and everybody become favourable to us.

(To be continued.)

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

To the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—In the circumstances of the present crisis, the Executive Committee of the All India Railwaymen's Federation has decided to hold, as you will see from the enclosed Bombay, a conference of delegates from all the Railways in India. There are only a few of the Secretaries of the Federation who are employees through whom I can communicate with the men as to what their wishes are.

Although it was decided at the Railwaymen's Conference that if we did not get a satisfactory reply from the Government by the 15th instant a strike ought to be declared, I am afraid that I have to ask you to publish this letter and every attempt to keep the conference alive should be made by the Railwaymen.

Yours, etc.

WILL FISHER.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

ACTION AGAINST RAIDERS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 27.

Accounts have appeared in the Press from time to time of counter-raids on the Frontier and actions against raiders and outlaws but it is perhaps not generally realised by the public outside the North-western Frontier Provinces that these incidents are part of a definite campaign which is being waged energetically and with the fullest cooperation between the civil and military forces of British subjects against the menace from outlaws on the borders of the Frontier district. The evil has always existed and probably will always exist where a wild mountain region marches with fertile pastures and prosperous towns.

The events of 1919, supervening upon the situation created by the great war, were disastrous especially when followed by the inetertial unrest of 1920. The tribal territory and the neighbouring tracts of Afghanistan teemed with deserters from our forces and absconders from justice. Every such outlaw has to pay a tribute to the Malik of the tribe who affords him shelter, and he can only do it as a rule by procuring loot in one form or another from the British District. Consequently lawlessness increased and the unsettled internal situation and uncertain relations with Afghanistan made solution more difficult.

To meet this situation the campaign was inaugurated. The keynote of the orders issued was that the protection of the tax-paying British subjects must at all times be the predominating factor, more especially that the sternest measures must be taken to suppress the kidnapping evil. The state of affairs in the settled districts in the first half of 1921 was a reflection of the state of independent territory on their borders. The Peshawar District had been through a bad time in 1919-20 and it was in Kohat, Bannu and Deraismail Khan that affairs were really in a bad way.

Starting from this position in July the results by the middle of December had been as follows:—Regular troops and frontier constabulary have carried out ten major operations, as reprisal upon the notorious nests of outlaws and their harbours on the Peshawar, Kohat, Kurram and Bannu borders, twice within the border, and eight times in the independent territory. As a direct result of these operations either the whole villages or the houses of outlaws and raiders have been destroyed on six occasions. Cattle to the value of Rs. 9,500 were seized in one case and the total number of raiders, outlaws and their harbourers, (killed, wounded, or captured—mostly the latter) was 74. Apart from these reprisals on a large scale, each district has maintained a relentless campaign against outlaws and their harbourers and tribal and communal responsibility has been rigorously enforced by every case of raiding, kidnapping or harrowing.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KIDNAPPED.

In the period covered by this campaign twelve Hindus and sixty-two Mahomedans were kidnapped. In the same period the release was effected of twenty-three Hindus and fifty-three Mahomedans. These figures will probably surprise some people who are under the impression that the sole sufferers from the kidnapping scourge are the Hindus. So far is this from being the case that the above figures do not include Mahomedan headsmen carried off with their animals and released as soon as the danger of their raising a hue and cry is past. The reduction of the number of outlaws and the retribution visited on those associated with kidnapping have reduced the profits and increased the risks of the trade to such an extent that fresh cases have been very rare in the past two months and the Punjab districts of Attock and Mianwali have benefitted together with the frontier districts in a return of security and the assurance that any violation thereof will not go unavenged. Outstanding cases are now few and in all of them heavy pressure is being applied.

ARRESTS AT MUTTRA.

(From Congress Publicity Bureau.)

MUTTRA, Dec. 24.

On the 21st [illegible] volunteers were tried [illegible] Criminal Law Amendment Act. Three of them apologised and were let off. The rest were sentenced to [illegible] imprisonment. [illegible]ndra, a Bhandari [illegible] for the last three years [illegible] volunteers, [illegible] the Khilafat [illegible] 2nd inst. [illegible] 35 of [illegible] arrested as yet. [illegible] and the authorities [illegible] other [illegible] young boys [illegible] they are not [illegible]

Muttra jail is overflowing.

HARTAL AT PATNA

(From Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 24.

[illegible] *hartal* [illegible] on the occasion [illegible] the Prince of [illegible] stood still., [illegible] carriages did [illegible] Even [illegible] did not work. [illegible] shops not [illegible] The [illegible] was [illegible] and voluntary [illegible] in which [illegible] fifty to [illegible] hour's drive. [illegible] the flankets [illegible] Prince's visit. [illegible] practically [illegible] are [illegible] made to attempt [illegible] About [illegible] self was [illegible] ceremony was [illegible] notes [illegible]

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

DOMINION STATUS TO BE STRIVEN FOR.

MR. GOVINDARAGHAVA IYER'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential speech delivered by Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer of Madras at the National Liberal Federation held at Allahabad yesterday:—

It is perhaps a truism to say that the country is now passing through a crisis. Events are moving with bewildering rapidity. The general tension is such as to necessitate a close examination of the position that one has to take up whatever the school of thought may be to which one belongs. In these circumstances, I need make no apology if, in addressing you, I mainly direct my attention to the present situation and to the question whether the party that is opposed to us has fulfilled or is likely to fulfil the legitimate expectations and requirements of the people and the country.

We are all aware of the difficulties to which the members of the party under the distinguished leadership of Mahatma Gandhi are now subject. It is therefore perhaps an ungracious task to examine the principles and the programme of that party. But the highest interest of the country imperatively demand that the present situation should be closely examined with a view to see how far it would be met and improved by further persistence in the policy with which Mr. Gandhi has identified himself. The distinctive features of that movement are the attainment of Swaraj and the righting of the Khilafat and Punjab and wrongs by the paralysis of the Government by means of Non-violent Non-Cooperation.

MR. GANDHI'S INFLUENCE.

Mr. Iyer, after dealing with the Non-Cooperation movement in its different aspects and trying to show its impracticability, said:—

In the recent history of our country no single individual had a greater control over any movement than Mr. Gandhi over the Non-Cooperation movement. He is virtually the dictator of the movement. I use the expression in no offensive sense I have thus passed in rapid review the changes in the Non-Cooperation programme not that I wish to suggest that changes in a programme are undesirable by themselves or justify its rejection. My point rather is that the distinguished author of the movement has been himself unable to definitely settle the programme; and in order to make it acceptable to the people in general, and I lay special emphasis on this aspect, he had to incorporate into it items which could not be said to be distinctive of the Non-Cooperation movement and which have public sympathy and support independently of that movement such as, for instance, the problem of untouchability, the drink evil and the Swadeshi movement. It is claimed for the movement that is has a spiritual side and tends to the development of the soul force. It is a problem however whether Non-Cooperation is the only or the best means of bringing about the development of soul force such as the Mahatma wishes to see effected.

MR. GANDHI'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

Now the chief merit that is claimed for the movement is that the objects in view are to be attained by absolute non-violence and this contention deserves close examination. We can admit that the movement of Passive Resistance attained remarkable success and led to striking results in South Africa, but it has to be noted that the conditions there were very different from those obtaining here. Given a personality like Mahatma Gandhi and a comparatively small and compact body of persons such as were the Indian settlers in South Africa with sufficient opportunities for the Mahatma to come into frequent and intimate contact with the persons asked to adopt Passive Resistance, it is obvious that the movement is deprived of its dangers. But when the principle is asked to be adopted by over 300 millions belonging to different strata of society and of different grades of culture and refinement and living in a vast area and subject to varying influences, and beyond the possibility of the personal attention of the Mahatma and his devoted followers the conditions presented are not such as to inspire confidence that similar results would ensue. As a matter of fact, when the movement was put to the test on anything like a large scale, it has been found again and again to belie the expectations of the author and the promoters of the movement.

WHAT WE SHOULD STRIVE FOR.

Proceeding he said:—I claim that, as a question of practical politics, full Dominion status is what we should strive for. That was what was expressly postulated by the Congress creed before the Nagpur Congress altered it. I shall not however lay any great stress on that fact as it may be said that, however matters might have stood under the old-world conditions, new forces are now asserting themselves justifying or even necessitating a new objective. Full Dominion status provides for the responsibility of the legislature to the people and of the Cabinet to the legislature. It postulates the membership of the British Commonwealth of nations as an equal partner. The prerogative of the king remains untouched. He is the symbol of the Empire. No doubt in theory the status of a dominion is of the subject character but actual practice has outgrown the theory. The resolution passed at the Imperial War Conference of 1917 is suggestive in this connection. After pointing out that the adjustment of the constitutional relations of the Empire is too important to be dealt with during the war, the resolution goes on to state: "They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequence voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation as the several Governments may determine".

Speaking on this resolution, General Smuts said: "The status of the Dominions as equal Nations of the Empire will have to be recognised to a very large extent. The Governments of the Dominions as equal Governments of the King in the British Commonwealth will have to be considered far more fully than that is done to-day, at any rate in the theory of the Constitution if not in practice. That is the most important principle laid down in the second part of this Resolution, that there should be 'a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations'. And to strengthen the point the Resolution goes on to affirm that the existing powers of self-government should no be interfered with. Of course there is a good deal of feeling of natural and justifiable jealousy in the Dominions as to the rights which they have acquired and which they do not like to be tampered with, and, naturally I think it is very wise to add this to the Resolution, that their existing powers of self-government should not be tampered with."

It will also be remembered that General Smuts objected to South Africa taking part in the Washington Conference, unless she went, as he said, 'on her own legs' and not merely on the strength of the invitation to the British Government; and he points out in a recent speech how this protest has been taken up by the British Government with the result that the delegates from the Dominions, and India has her own delegate, attend the Conference not as British Empire Deleates but as representatives of their Dominions.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DOMINION STATUS.

Perhaps no better light can be thrown on the full significance of the Dominion Status than what is provided by the recent negotiations of the British Government with Ireland. As you are aware, the agreement in the nature of a treaty made by the Prime Minister and his coadjutors as representing the British Government with the Irish Plenipotentiaries provides that Ireland shall have the constitutional status of a Dominion and Mr. Lloyd George in expounding the agreement before the House of Commons emphasised the difficulty and danger of defining the Dominion status and crystallising its import. He pointed out that, if any attempt were made to encroach upon the rights of Ireland which by the agreement was to have the same status as the Dominions, the Dominions would feel that their own position was thereby jeopardised and in this lay the guarantee for the security and full freedom of Ireland. Thus Dominion Status allows of as complete independence and self development as is compatible with non-secession from the Empire.

It may, therefore, be claimed that the attainment of full Dominion status will allow of our full self expansion, self-realisation and self assertion as a nation. I need not dwell on the need or wisdom of maintaining the British connection, if, by so doing, we are not in any way retarding the national growth and development. It may be also said that even the most ardent advocates of an Indian Republic in the present circumstances of the country do not insist on it as an end in itself but want it as they feel hopeless that otherwise the wrongs they wish to see remedied will not be set right by the Empire.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

India too is coming into her own in the councils of the Empire. She has become a member of the League of Nations. In the Assembly of the League she has the same vote as the British Empire and she can give an independent vote to be exercised in her interests and by her choice. In the last Imperial Conference held in London, her part was on an equal footing with the self-governing Dominions. On questions of Imperial policy requiring common understanding and united action her voice was given the same weight and consideration as the other parts of the Empire and the memorable resolution was secured—

"The Conference while reaffirming the Resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 that each community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities recognises that there is an incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire and the existence of disabilities upon British In-

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH OFFER TO EGYPT

"OCCUPATION PURE AND SIMPLE"

LORD ALLENBY'S FLING AT NATIONALISTS.

The "Manchester Guardian" has published the following details about the Egyptian Negotiation contributed by its special correspondent:—

It is held in official quarters that yesterday's publication of the White Paper on the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations will dispose of a certain amount of the criticism levelled against the Government on the score of infidelity to the Milner Report.

Not that official quarters admit any obligation to that report; it is freely confessed that the Cabinet has never agreed with the report in its entirety. It is nevertheless maintained that the Government's proposed draft of an Egyptian settlement goes much farther towards meeting the Milner recommendations than has been generally assumed.

The two crucial principles on which the divergence between the Government and Adly Pasha failed to be bridged during the London negotiations were those of foreign relations and military dispositions.

MILITARY DISPOSITIONS.

This was the chief stumbling-block. The Government's proposal (clause 10) read:—

"Great Britain undertakes to support Egypt in the defence of her vital interests and of the integrity of her territory.

For the discharge of these obligations and for the due protection of British Imperial communications, British forces shall have free passage through Egypt and shall be maintained at such places in Egypt and for such periods as shall from time to time be determined. They shall also at all times have facilities, as at present, for the acquisition and use of barracks, exercise grounds, aerodromes, naval yards, and naval harbours."

It was well known to the Cabinet that the wording of this clause conflicted with the expressed views of responsible Egyptians who unanimously maintained that the British forces should be confined to the Canal zone. The Milner Report dealt with the point, declaring decisively that "to this it was quite impossibe for us to agree," but expressing no opinion about where the force should be stationed.

In the proposed treaty the Cabinet adopted the War Office as opposed to the Foreign Office view. It is the Foreign Office that has come in for most of the opprobrium on this head owing to the fact that Lord Curzon has been the Government's spokesman in the negotiations with Adly Pasha. The War Office demanded complete freedom in the disposition of the occupying troops on the ground that it could not otherwise accept military responsibility.

The Foreign Office, on political grounds was in favour of meeting the Egyptian argument that the scope of the British troops should be specified and limited, and that there should be no suspicion of imposed British control beyond what was necessary for the safeguarding of British interests. The Foreign Office therefore suggested that the British forces should be stationed near the great towns but outside them. The Foreign Office lost its case.

On the other hand, it is not possible to point to any division of official opinion on the question of maintaining a British garrison in the interior of Egypt as opposed to the Canal zone. The argument is that the Alexandria riots, of which the official report will shortly be published, indicate that it would be unwise to trust entirely to Egyptian police for the maintenance of order. At Alexandria it was proved impossible to restore order before the British troops entered the town, and the British intervention was at once effective. If British intervention were ruled out for future contingencies it is argued that pride would prevent an Egyptian Government from appealing for British protection in an emergency, and it is regarded as certain that in such an event some other Power would intervene.

As the letter addressed by the High Commissioner to the Sultan makes clear, the policy underlying the British Government's proposals aims at a gradual elimination of British influence as quickly as Egypt proves herself competent to maintain order, the moment for complete withdrawal not having yet arrived.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On the question of Egyptian foreign relations there were two main issues. On one of them the full Egyptian claim is conceded—namely, that Egypt shall enjoy diplomatic representation in London and abroad by representatives with the title of Minister. On the other, that of the status of the British High Commissioner, official opinion here maintains that Egyptian fears are unfounded. Adly Pasha objects to the title High Commissioner. Official quarters point out that there is no significance in it beyond the differentiation of status between British and other foreign representatives in Egypt—a distinction which was one of the Milner recommendations.

Adly Pasha objects to the stipulation that the British High Commissioner should be consulted before the Egyptian Government can conclude political agreements with other Powers. The official argument is that Egypt would be committed to nothing more than "consultation." which is the minimum method of safeguarding British special interests in Egypt and does not go beyond the Milner recommendation, which was as follows:—

Egypt will undertake not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or will create difficulties for Great Britain, and will also undertake not to enter into any agreement ed by Lord Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Adly Pasha, head of the Egyptian Delegation, on November 10, proposed recognition of Egypt's sovereignty under a constitutional monarchy, with the conclusion by that convention of "a perpetual treaty and bond of peace, unity, and alliance." Points in the convention (in addition to the military clauses already with a foreign Power which is prejudicial to British interests.

THE BRITISH OFFER.

The text of the draft convention presentquoted) included:—

1. The setting up of an Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the representation of British Affairs, and the representation of British interests in Egypt by a High Commissioner between whom and the Egyptian Foreign Ministry the closest relations shall exist. No political agreement with foreign Powers to be entered into without consultation with British through the High Commissioner.

2. Egypt to appoint consuls abroad and Ministers in London and other capitals.

3. Britain to conduct the capitulations abolition negotiations and to accept responsibility for protection of foreign interests.

4. A Financial Commissioner, appointed by Egypt in consultation with the British Government to be entrusted with the powers of the Comdissioners of the Debt, and without his concurrence no external loan to be raised nor public service revenue allocated.

5. A Judicial Commissioner to be appointed in the same way, charged with the interests of foreigners.

EGYPTIAN REPLY.

In their rejly on November 15, the Egyptian Delegation declare that the military proposals—of capital importance—went even beyond that originally proposed and resolutely opposed by them. They add:—

While it would have been sufficient to agree upon a zone in the region of the Canal, where the ways and means of Imperial communications and the force for their protection might have been localised, the draft confers on Great Britain the right to maintain military forces at all times, on any part of Egyptian territory, and places at her disposition all the ways and means of communication in the country. This constitutes occupation pure and simple, destroys every idea of independence, and suppresses even internal sovereignty.

As for Egypt's conduct of foreign affairs, the reply declares that the High Commissioner would in fact have direct control. His title, in fact, emphasised yet further the political status proposed for Egypt. The reply reaffirms opposition to the interference by Financial and Judicial Commissioners "with the whole internal administration of the country."

After a declaration of Egypt's "indisputable right of sovereignty" over the Sudan and of control of the Nile waters, the reply says that the Convention has the "quality of an actual deed of guardianship," and concludes:—

When we accepted the mission with which his Highness the Sultan entrusted us, we hoped to conclude a treaty of alliance which, while truly establishing the independence of Egypt, would have safeguarded British interests, and Egypt as the ally of Great Britain would have held it a point of honour scrupulously to fulfil the obligations which would have been incumbent upon her. But an alliance between two peoples cannot be realised save on the condition that it does not constitute for one of them a permanent pact of subjection. The conciliatory spirit in which our discussions were conducted entitled us to look forward to the result of the negotiations with confidence. The draft which we have in our hands does not correspond with that expectation. In its present form it does not allow us to retain the hope of arriving at an agreement which will give satisfaction to the national aspirations of Egypt.

LORD ALLENBY'S LETTER.

The White Paper also includes a declaration of British policy forwarded by Lord Allenby to the Sultan of Egypt on December 3.

The memorandum, after referring to the close coincidence between Great Britain's interests in Egypt and the interests of Egypt herself, and the vital necessity to the Empire that Egypt, on the main line of communications with our Dominions in the East, shall be immune from the dominant influence of any other Great Power, recapitulates the advantages which Egypt has gained from her association with this country before and during the war.

After summarising the trading provisions proposed to assure Britain's "exclusive rights and responsibilities", the memorandum proceeds:—

Of these the most essential are those relating to British troops. His Majesty's Government gave most careful consideration to the arguments advanced by the Egyptian delegation on this subject, and were unable to accept them. Neither the present condition of the world nor the course of events in Egypt since the Armistice permits of any modification at this time in the disposition of the British forces. . . Until such time as Egypt's record gives confidence in her own guarantees, the British Empire must maintain sufficient guarantees itself. Of these the presence of British troops in Egypt is the first and foremost. His Majesty's Government cannot waive or weaken it.

They repeat, however, with emphasis that their claims in this respect are not intended to involve the continuance of an actual or virtual protectorate. On the contrary, the ideal which they have sincerely at heart is that of an Egypt enjoying the national prerogatives and international position of a Sovereign State, but closely wedded to the British Empire by a treaty guarantee of common aims and interests.

THE PROPOSALS.

The rejection of these proposals by your Highness's existing Government creates a new situation. It will not affect the principle of British policy, but it necessarily reduces the measures which can now be carried out. His Majesty's Government therefore desire to state clearly where they stand.

With regard to the immediate present, they cannot give effect to their proposals without the consent and cooperation of the Egyptian nation; but they maintain the desire, which they have long entertained, to provide for the ever-advancing development of native talent by an increase in the number of Egyptians employed in every branch, and notably in the higher branches of the Administration, hitherto too extensively filled by Europeans. They are willing to pursue in consultation with your Highness's Government the negotiations in foreign Courts necessary for the abolition of the Capitulations, so that the international situation may be clear when the Egyptian legislation necessary to take place of the Capitulations is ready to be passed.

They would wish that the powers now exercised by the Commander-in-Chief under martial law should be exercised only under the Egyptian civil law by the Egyptian Government, and they will gladly withdraw martial law as soon as the Act of Indemnity, which is indispensable for the protection of that Government as well as of the British authorities in Egypt, has been enacted and become operative in all the civil and criminal courts in Egypt.

With regard to the future, his Majesty's Government desire to state in plain terms the policy which they intend to pursue. They understand that the proposals presented to your Highness's delegation were rejected on the ground that the safeguards for British and foreign interests contained in them would be fatal to the genuine exercise of self-government. They deeply regret that the maintenance of British troops in Egypt and the association of British officials with the Ministers of Justice and Finance should be so gravely misunderstood.

The progress of Egypt towards her ideals will not only be retarded, but completely jeopardised, if her people are tempted to indulge their national aspirations, however sound and legitimate in themselves, without sufficient regard to the facts which govern international life. Nothing is gained by minimising national obligations and exaggerating national rights.

"FANATICAL NATIONALISM."

Extremist leaders who preach in this vein are not a stimulus but a menace to Egyptian development. By their influence on the course of events they have repeatedly challenged the interests and provoked the fears of foreign Powers: and they have sought to affect the outcome of these negotiations during the past few weeks by subversive appeals to popular ignorance and passion. His Majesty's Government do not consider that they would be consulting Egypt's welfare by making concessions to agitation of this kind: and Egypt will make no progress until her responsible leaders show the will and strength to put it down. The world is suffering in many places at the present time from the cult of a fanatical and purely disruptive type of nationalism. His Majesty's Government will set their face against it as firmly in Egypt as elsewhere.

They do not aim at keeping Egypt in tutelage. On the contrary, they desire to fortify the constructive elements in Egyptian nationalism, to give them scope, and to bring nearer the full attainment of the national ideal.

LUGGAGE AT COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I travelled yesterday from Bombay to Baroda by the Kathiawar Express, when the ticket-collectors at Colaba weighed *all* my luggage including my bedding and tiffin-carrier and charged me accordingly. They said that according to new rules all passengers are required to pay for the carriage even of their bedding! But I find that at other stations bedding is not included in the luggage charged for. Now are the T. C.'s at Colaba defrauding passengers, or are passengers at all other places in India defrauding the railway companies? The railway companies in India have raised their passenger and goods parcel fares, have decreased the speed to increase their revenue! Will the Railway Passengers' Association look into the matter and try to remove the grievance of passengers at Colaba?—Yours, etc.

"A PASSENGER."

Baroda, Dec. 14.

INDIAN ENTERTAINMENT FOR PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 27.

The Prince of Wales attended the Indian entertainment on the Calcutta Maidan. The ceremony started with blessings on the Prince by the leading Pandits and Moulvies of Bengal. The entertainment consisted of a musical pageant, Nautooz procession, Manipuri and Tibetan Lama dances. The special feature of the Nautooz procession was the gorgeous colouring of costumes of the men taking part in it and presence of a large number of richly caparisoned elephants, camels horses and ivory and silver palanquins, which His Royal Highness immensely enjoyed.

A correspondent writes from Bilimora under date 26th instant:—The opening ceremony of the new building of the Bilimora Zoroastrian Club was performed yesterday afternoon by Khan Bahadur Dr. Palong Dadachanji in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The new building which has cost over Rs. 19,000 is the gift of Mr. Ruttonji Shapurji Tata.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

OPENING CEREMONY BY PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The Prince opening the Victoria Memorial said:—We meet together to-day to set seal on the completion of a great work. Among many ceremonies in which I am called upon to take part in India none can can make a closer appeal to me than this ceremony. My father laid the foundation stone of this memorial and I feel that it is a great privilege to follow in his footsteps and as the great grandson of the Sovereign whose name and era this beautiful and stately monument so worthily perpetuates, to preside at this opening ceremony and give posterity the edifice which enshrines her memory and contains works of art and interest peculiarly connected with her reign. In the two famous Proclamations of 1859 and 1876 Queen Victoria with her keen sympathy for Indian aspirations announced those principles which have since guided our Government in India. It is fitting that this memorial to the great Queen Empress should be opened at a time when her dreams for her Indian Empire have come true. I congratulate the Executive Committee and Trustees of the great All-India Trust on the manner in which they have performed the great work which they undertook and I fully associate myself in the tribute which Your Excellency has paid those who under their guidance have so efficiently played their part in bringing this splendid scheme to fruition. I had seen photographs of the design of that eminent architect whose absence to-day I join with you in deploring, but the reality is another matter and I am charmed with the size and beauty and proportions of the executed conception. The description which I shall be able to give His Imperial Majesty will. I feel sure, be a source of gratification to him and convince him of the worthy manner in which the great trust imposed on you has been discharged.

I should like to thank all the donors whether of money or exhibits for the help which has made the execution of this project possible. I associate myself with you in your tribute to Marquess of Curzon. This magnificent monument owes its inception to that faithful and devoted servant, the last Governor-General of Queen Victoria. I know that you realize as I do in how great a measure the first beginnings were the result of his unrivalled energy and organizing power. Though he left India before the work could be completed, his vivid interest in the progress of the scheme has never flagged. It will be a pleasure to him to hear that the great monument and its contents which are the outcome o fhis artistic and historical sense, have to-day become a heritage of the ages.

I thank your Excellency for your tribute and loyalty to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and Queen Empress and for the kind words in which you have alluded to myself. I can asure your Excellency that I am deeply grateful to you for having been given an opportunity, which I have embraced with thankfulness and pride of presiding at the opening ceremony of the memorial to that great Queen whose venerated name has been a hallowed memory to me since my childhood. I now declare the Victoria Memorial open.

PROMOTING CONCORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You must be either a dull and stolid chronicler or must have got yourself injected with anti-erotics. How can you be otherwise so immune from affection or infection? The "Times of India" is pouring to the world at large the sweet concord from its dark-lined columns and its readers are gratefully acknowledging it in their profuse Love Letters. This phenomenal reciprocity I have been watching for the last one month with ever-intensifying love and now I am puzzled and perpelexed to see how you can still remain a poor milksop. I fear I am spirited away by rabid madness after a continuous infection of nearly a month you must be a mealy-mouthed politician since you have forfeited your right to the milk of human kindness to the "Times" Editor and his readers. They are still doling it out to all men and enjoying all of them together their neo-bachanalia. I have already taken these Love Letters with that portion of a sweet concord to a conclave of psychological doctors and I have here their unanimous opinion. But, pray, tell me whether the mixture of the contents of those letters and that sweet concord is really perfectly innocuous, for doctors say that one tends to excrescent imbecility and the other to hypertrophic dissimulation. Have you any similar rigmarole or pedantry to neutralise them or have you the courage to accept the love and Concord offered by them? If you have none of them, please, do not be sorry: Your readers are already convinced, *ad nauseam*, of the psychological truth.—Yours, etc.

"A REJECTED LOVER."

The disturbed conditions near Ceylon are more marked and Trincomalee reports eleven inches of rain with very rough seas this morning. Local rain has fallen also in south Madras. Pamban has had one and half inches, Negapatam three-quarters and Tinnevelly a quarter. The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain and snow in north-east Baluchistan and Kashmir.

Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir and South Madras.

HARTAL IN DACCA

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

The Dacca correspondent of the "Swatajya" wires under date December 24:—

A complete Hartal has been observed in Dacca and all over Eastern Bengal on the 24th December, 1921, on the occasion of the Prince's visit to Calcutta. It was so successful that it surpassed all other Hartals hitherto observed in Dacca and its vicinity. The local Europeans and Anglo-Indians arranged a horse race. But no visitor went to witness it. There was none except those gentlemen and the local Officials. All the markets in the town remained closed for the whole day and the shop keepers observed the Hartal in its entirety. Very few shops of wine and medicine remained open here and there, while the rest suspended transaction throughout the day. No carriages either of the Europeans or even of the local Doctors were found plying while in previous Hartals this was not the case. The hackney carriage-owners of the town were first offered a large sum of money by the Magistrate if they were willing to ply them on the day, and subsequently were threatened by the Municipal Chairman and Vice-Chairman with the cancellation of carriage pass if they would not work. Yet they did not yield to their wishes and threats. The peons of the General Post Office also observed the Hartal and distributed no letters or packets either in the morning or in the evening. The sweepers, and other menials of the Municipality also kept aloof from their respective duties. The workmen of the private offices and factories did not attend to their business. The Police and Gurkhas were stationed in different parts of the city where necessary. The Congress and Khilafat volunteers did not picket nor was there any procession. They remained indoors all the while. The Central Jail was strongly guarded by the Gurkhas. Very few passengers travelled by steamer or train on account of the absence of coolies to carry their bags and baggages. The Magistrate with the D. S. P. motored through the main streets with a view to avoid disturbances. Akali a coachman of Bankshal, who used to serve an Anglo-Indian gave up his post when he was asked by his master to work on the Hartal day which he refused to comply with. An altercation naturally ensued between him and his saheb and as a result he resigned his post his only means of support regardless of the future, disastrous consequences. In short, the Hartal this time was so very successful that I myself could not even procure an ordinary barber for a shave though I would offer 4 as. in the place of 4 pice which I generally paid. It seemed Dacca wore an appearance of mourning for everything appeared gloomy and solitary, and the entire business and activities were at a standstill. As a Hartal, it was successful beyond our expectation. Great agitation prevails.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN LAHORE.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS' ACTIVITY.

On Friday, the 22nd instant, national volunteers at Lahore numbering over 200, with Messrs. Goverdhan Das and Dilawar Singh at their head, assembled in the Naken Havali at 2 p.m. Hundreds of visitors to see the volunteers' activities were seen standing on the spot. Amongst the ladies, were:—Kumari Lajjawati, Shrimati Amar Devi, wife of Diwan Narainan Parshad; Shrimati Puran Devi, wife of L. Thakur Das. Before starting the procession, Kumari Lajjawati addressing the volunteers made an appeal exhorting them to observe the principle of Non-violence, which she described as the key-note of the success of the movement. L. Governdhan Das in a short speech laid stress on the virtues of Non-violence.

The procession started from the Havali at 2-30 p.m. and passing through different lanes of the city reached Akbari gate. Mr. Gray, Additional Superintendent of Police, with two Sub-Inspectors and a batch of constables surrounded the volunteers. The Police officer asked L. Goverdhan Das to accompany him to the police station, but the latter refused to do so till he was arrested. Just after 5 p.m., Mr. Gray arrested all the volunteers and marched them with others to the District Police lines. During the volunteers' stay in Akbari gate, people of the bazar served them with fruits and sweetmeats.

The Volunteers, numbering about 200, were followed by a large crowd, which were charged thrice by the police, at the Mochi Gate. The crowd, however, followed the volunteers right up to the Mcleod Road, where mounted police was requisitioned to disperse them.

The volunteers were detained at the Police Lines for about 6 hours. At the police Lines, the names and addresses of the volunteers were taken down, after which they were, after short intervals, taken in small batches to the various police stations and from there released. This process lasted from about 9-45 p.m. to 1-30 a.m. All the volunteers, except Lala Goverdhan Das, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Dilawar Singh, Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee, were thus released. Among the volunteers was also an old man of about 80, years, who was sent in a "tum tum" to his house by the police.

Lala Goverdhan Das and Mr. Dilawar Singh are expected to be produced before a Magistrate on Friday.—"The Tribune."

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MALAVIYA DEPUTATION.

TWO POINTS IN VICEROY'S SPEECH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

Dr. Gour declares that two points emerged from the Viceroy's statement to the Malaviya deputation, one of which is a natural and necessary preliminary to any negotiation and which Mr. Gandhi and his associate workers must accept, and the other the Government must recognise as the implied terms of the formal negotiation. Activities of both sides must, for the time being, cease, and it is only then that leaders can join in a conference to restore permanent peace. His Excellency must, on the other hand, recognise that Reforms were never accepted by the nation and cannot be regarded as a step from which further advance is to be made. His Excellency seems to imply that concession of Reforms is a factor which should have given a pause to the Reformers' demands, but he must realize that the gift made was neither acceptable to the non-cooperators, nor accepted by the Moderates. The former rejected it scornfully, and the latter declared it inadequate and unsatisfactory, but nevertheless decided to give it a trial. The trial made has further demonstrated its utter inadequacy to satisfy the national aspirations, and all are now agreed that a fresh start must be made with adequate Reforms which cannot be doled out in dribblets. This is the crux of the question.

As for the Prince of Wales, Dr. Gour does not think there is a single non-cooperator who would willingly cause him any slight, but the country is up in arms against the bureaucracy, and the boycott of the Prince is intended to draw the attention of the world to its unpopularity.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

(Continued from previous page.)

dians lawfully domiciled in some other parts of the Empire. The Conference accordingly is of the opinion that in the interests of the solidiatry of the British Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

It was to the lasting discredit of South Africa that her representatives would not join in this resolution, but it serves to emphasise the view that the interests of India will receive due consideration at the hands of the self-governing Dominions as a whole and as she gains in status and attains a footing of equality with the other Dominions she will be able to completely hold her own. India is also represented at the Washington Conference. It is true that her representative does not stand in the same relation to her that the representatives from the other Dominions did and that it is not by the vote of the people that he was sent as her representative. But that defect does not take away from but only accentuates the full import of the dominion status. With His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sreenivasa Sastriar has pressed the case for India with tact and firmness whenever he had the opportunity to do so. He has enhanced the reputation of India amongst the nations of the world and he is entitled to the gratitude of the country.

COUNCILS AND GROWTH OF CONVENTIONS

At this stage I do not propose discussing the measure of responsible government that the country has had under the reformed councils. It is pertinent, however, to draw attention to the fact that by the growth of conventions a large measure of responsibility could be secured. Conventions are in consonance with the genius and traditions of the British Constitutions, they allow full advantage being taken of the experience gathered from the actual working of institutions they admit of the easy rectifying of any errors that may have been committed and they do not need the elaborate procedure necessary for having statutory alterations Already, as you are aware, they are beginning to be established in our reformed legislatures. The refusal of the Secretary of State for India to interfere with the resolution of the Legislative Assembly on Lord Lytton's Indian Students' Committee is a noteworthy case as bearing on this question of conventions.

REAL FASCINATION OF MR. GANDHI'S MOVEMENT.

I shall not be justified in merely referring to the weaknesses of the Non-co-operation movement. There can be no doubt that the movement has great fascination for the masses and even the classes. The movement has come to stay. The appeal to soul force that has been made, the high moral pedestal that has been held out, the confidence, I had almost said the cocksureness, with which the goal is promised to be reached, the lightning rapidity with which it is said Swaraj is to be attained the great personality of Mahatma Gandhi his saintly life, his transparent selflessness and the ready and unquestioning submission that he is able to command at the hands of most, if not all, of his followers, all had no doubt their material share in the spread of the movement and contributed largely to deepen its hold on the popular imagination. But when all is said that can be said, it must be admitted that the enthusiasm for it now so much in evidence is not altogether fictitious and it will be found to possess a residuum undoubtedly genuine which will not disappear with the mere march of time or change of leadership. It behoves us therefore to refer to the causes that led to the movement.

(To be continued.)

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THE GREATEST LIVING ENGLISHMAN.

WHO IS HE?

The question, who is the greatest living Englishman? Is raised by the statement made in a French newspaper when Mr. Kipling received an honorary degree at the Sorbonne:

Rudyard Kipling, the greatest English contemporary writer, perhaps it would be more true to say the greatest living Englishman.

Does the French writer mean the greatest figure of the greatest man asks A. J. Cumming in the "Daily News." He is hopelessly wrong, anyhow. The answer—if an answer be possible—depends, of course, upon the criterion chosen. Every man will frame his own definition, coloured by his temperament and the bias of his mind, of the essential elements of greatness; yet every man not completely insensitive to the contact of human souls recognises intinctively the impregnating influence of a big personality. Further, who shall say that the greatest Englishman is a great man? Put him by the side of a man of overwhelming character, like Cromwell, and, whoever he may be, how would he look? Or, in the present day, what kind of impression would he make in the company of Nansen or Smuts?

POLITICS.

That is the difficulty in nominating candidates according to the measure of influence which they exert upon their fellow-countrymen. In such a category Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wells must take a high place. Against each there would be a large adverse vote, but that might be enemy due to political hostility in the one case and temperamental antipathy in the other. My vote would be withheld from both on the ground that they are lacking in those elements of moral grandeur which ought to be associated with the political philosophy of one and the imaginative vision of the other. Mr. Thomas Hardy the Grand Old Man of literature, it is hard to deny his pre-eminence. But, unlike Mr. Wells, he fails to project himself beyond his books. One does not get a mental picture of Hardy as one gets a mental picture of Shakespeare. But let us not mention Mr. Kipling in the same breath! Galsworthy, among literary men, is a tremendously powerful person of massive character, and on that account he cannot be ignored.

I think Mr. Massingham, like many of the rest of us, might be tempted to put a cross opposite the name of Mr. Bernard Shaw, whose influence upon the thoughts and conventions of modern English society has been far deeper and wider than even Mr. Shaw supposes, and whose courage, earnestness, and vivid powers of expression go hand in glove with a noble consistency of purpose. He is the only Preacher in England to-day. I am afraid we cannot turn with any hope to the professional preachers for our greatest man. There is no Wesley, no Archbishop Temple, no Newman among them. There is, of course, Dean Inge, who, like Mr. Bottomley, enjoys a large following of admirers, and, like Lord Northcliffe, good publicity. But, brilliant and darling though he is, Dean Inge must be ruled out as one rules out all negatives. He could no more call sinners to repentance than he could win martyrs for the faith or inspire in the wretched hope of deliverance.

WAR.

The war has failed to throw up any notable soldiers or sailors who are also great Englishmen, though there are no doubt many Beatty enthusiasts. I refuse also to consider purely professional claims, or the claims of a man who has made a discovery in medicine or physics. Even Einstein, if he were an Englishman, ought not to be allowed to stand solely upon his theory of Relativity. You remember, when the unlucky Ayrton started the discussion immortalised by Hazlitt, and mentioned that the first persons one would wish to see were the two greatest names in English literature, Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Locke, how Lamb impatiently stammered out, 'Yes, the greatest names. But they were not persons—not persons!" With many, careers will count. What careers have been more dazzling than those of Mr. Churchill and Lord Reading, two men who very nearly approach greatness? Let me pass quickly along the line of "possibles"—Lord Grey, Lord Haldane, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Smillie and, last but not least, Michael Collins. The "Morning Post," I suppose, regards Michael Collins as little more than a murderous brigand. Ten or twenty years hence he may be accepted without controversy as one of the heroic figures in British history.

From quarters other than the "Morning Post" strong objection would be taken also to the name of Mr. Balfour. I will, therefore, put a qualification upon him, presenting him as possibly the greatest representative Englishman. Then, among them all, who is facile princeps? At the end of this inspection why do I not boldly walk up to one of them and affirm. "Thou art the man?" The fact is, my choice is not in this list at all, because he could not pass the tests here imposed. He is one of the Great Unknown. Mr. Lloyd George has never heard of him. Mr. Kipling would brush past him in the street without being aware that he had at last touched greatness.

At the District Conference held at Chhindwara, on the 17th instant, resolutions condemning the Akola resolution on obstructive Non-co-operation and reaffirming loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi, boycott of the Prince's visit, exhorting people not to join Government service, Mass Civil Disobedience and other local subjects, were passed. Great enthusiasm prevailed, the number of delegates attending beating all previous records. There was an exhibition of charkhas and spinning.

WHY REPRESSION HAS STIFFENED.

An Englishman writes to the "Patrika":—

"What has led to the strong repressive measures now being taken in Calcutta and elsewhere against the Non-co-operator party is obviously the intense irritation felt by the Government and the European community in general at the success of the hartals held on the 17th ultimo. These "hartals" are regarded by Europeans as a mark of disrespect to the Prince, and English people in India among whom the feeling of loyalty to the throne is strong, are consequently furious, while Calcutta Europeans are prepared to proceed to any steps to prevent another "hartal" on the day of the Prince's arrival. Hence the prohibition of the Congress Khilafat volunteer organizations, the banner processions and public meetings, and the formation of the Civil Guard to prevent intimidation.

"Whether these measures will have the desired result remains to be seen. It all depend on the extent to which the Indian population of Calcutta is permeated with the non-co-operation spirit. If this feeling is genuine and deep-seated it is doubtful if the measures which have been taken will succeed. If it is superficial only, and if it is really the case, as alleged by the Anglo-Indian newspapers, that large numbers of people were intimidated into observing the 'hartal' on the 17th, the steps adopted will no doubt prevent another one, or will so limit its scope as to make it negligible. But, much depends on whether the statements of the Anglo-Indian press regarding intimidation are well-founded. Cases of intimidation here and there would necessarily occur on such an occasion, but it must be a great mistake to deduce from these that the whole movement was due to such causes. To do so would be only to deceive oneself and lead to the application of a wrong remedy. If there is another cause, let it be recognised and efforts made to remove it.

"All English people, and probably the majority of Indians also, desire that the Prince should come and go without the exhibition of ill-humour on the part of the populace or any section thereof, of such places as he may visit. If such be exhibited, the Prince, who, though comparatively young in years, is discerning and far-seeing, will doubtless understand that it is not intended as disrespect, but only as calling attention to grievances. but the European community in its present mood will certainly regard such action as a mark of disrespect to the Royal guest and will be angered accordingly, so much so as to render reconciliation between them and Indians more than ever difficult in the future."

NO FAULT OF THE PRINCE.

"And, after all, where is the need of such demonstrations? The Prince has already learnt that there is something very wrong somewhere and is not likely to forget it, and may be counted on to do what he can to help right matters when he gets Home. There is no need to rub the fact into him again and again wherever he goes, and thereby embitter his recollections, in however small a degree, of his visit to this country. Unkindness makes a deep impression, they say, on young people. Its effect lasts a life time and it is well to remember this ,for the Prince will one day be King if all goes well. Moreover, Mahatma Gandhi has himself urged people to honour the Prince and this can best be done at least by abstaining from doing anything which may hurt his feelings. All may rest satisfied that the Prince has already learnt what has hurt the feelings of the people of India, and will do his level best to put things right as far as lies in his power. It is not necessary for the people of India to hurt his feelings in drawing attention to how their own feelings have been hurt. It is not a promising means, of securing redress, besides being unkind to one upon whom no blame lies and that one the King's son. Looked at from this point of view, I feel sure that there is no Indian, whatever shade of politics he may belong to, who having determined on "Hartal" would not give the matter further consideration.

Of course, I am speaking as an Englishman and my views, though published in your journal, must be taken as my own and not necessarily yours. Still they are those of an Englishman who, as you know, is in full sympathy with Indian Nationalist ideals, and I dare say, when you come to think of it, you will find that your views and mine in this matter are not so divergent after all and that the right course to take is to do nothing that can be regarded as unkind or disrespectful to the young Prince during his stay here."

ANGLO-INDIAN CIVIL GUARDS.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

We continue to hear reports of the harsh treatment meted out by some Anglo-Indian Civil Guards to innocent carters or passers-by. It may be that the latter amuse themselves by sending forth cries in moments of patriotic exaltation but that is no reason why they should be subjected to personal violence. Such acts go far to lower the whole body of Civil Guards in the estimation of the common people, which is indeed, a deplorable contingency. We regret that dressed in brief authority, they should be so much eager to make their power felt by others. The fact cannot be gainsaid that there is some amount of prejudice and suspicion in the public mind against the Civil Guards. This makes it incumbent upon the Civil Guards to behave themselves with tact, good sense and judgment so that those who come to scoff may be induced to bless. We regret that the hauteur and lack of sweet reasonableness on the part of some have marred the consummation so devoutly to be wished. Is it too late to hope that the Commandants will issue strict injunctions to the rank and file to deal with the public in a patient, forbearing and conciliatory spirit?

FIND OF ARMS.

CAN IT BE CONNECTED WITH NON-CO-OPERATORS?

In the course of a communique issued by the Government of Bengal on the 11th December last justifying the action taken against volunteer organisations and the arrest of Sj. C. R. Das and other leaders, and the posting of military pickets in certain portions of Calcutta, the Government stated: "The recent discovery of a quantity of weapons of a kind which can only have been intended for the perpetration of deeds of violence is a sinister indication of the possibilities of the present situation which neither Government nor the law-abiding people can ignore."

Again on the 19th December last H. E. the Governor in the course of his defence of the policy of the Government remarked on this find of arms:

"We have been criticised for placing military pickets in the town. Had we no grounds for doing so? I have already told the Council of one case of alleged violent intimidation which throws a somewhat lurid light on the claims of some at least of those associated with the movement of non-violence. I have now to inform the Council of the discovery on the night of Dec. 8 of a number of sinister weapons concealed in an untenanted house in the heart of the town. The nature of these weapons left little doubt as to the sort of use to which they were intended to be put —swords ingeniously concealed in the handles of umbrellas, daggers of a peculiarly vicious type, "tuburous" and jars of acid. Very well. Then I would lay stress upon this—that with so many recent outbreaks of rioting in the streets of the city fresh in one's mind and with these further evidences of the sort of activities which were in progress at the moment it was not unreasonable as a precautionary measure to have recourse to a limited number of military patrols."

Babu Surendra Nath Mullick wishing to refer to this part of His Excellency's speech was stopped by the President who said: "I don't think you are entitled to discuss the speech of H. E. the Governor."

Sir Henry Wheeler however following Babu Surendra Nath Mullick said in the course of his speech:—

"Not an attempt has been made to answer the arguments and considerations which His Excellency had twice eloquently placed before this Council."

Moulvi F. D. Ahmed, the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee has learnt on enquiry says the "Nayak," that the accused has no connection with the Khilafat Committee. He is a subject of the Gwalior State and had brought the articles—they being works of art—for sale in Calcutta on the occasion of the Prince's visit and that most of the articles belong to an ancient family of Rajputana.

The Police Court report of the case against the accused published in these columns yesterday will bear reproduction and is as follows:

Rai Bahadur K. B. Das Gupta, at Jobagan had before him the case in which Abdul Aziz Khan who was charged with keeping, offering or exposing for sale on the 9th of December last at 99, Lower Chitpore Road 151 swords, 3 sword sticks, 21 sword stick umbrellas 5 daggers and a large number of sword handles, umbrella handles chemicals, papers, etc., and in contravention of Bengal Government Notification No. 1617 p. 2 dated 10.6.21 section 19 (a)—XI 1878. He was also charged with being a member of an unlawful Association under section 17 (a) XIV. 1908.

Rai Bahadur T. N. Sadhu. Public Prosecutor in opening the case for the prosecution stated the law.

Mr. K. C. Gupta, vakil instructed by Mr. C. C. Boral, pleader appeared for the defence.

Mr. K. C. Gupta submitted that before the evidence was taken in the case he had an application to make. It was unfortunate, the vakil observed, that while the case was *subjudice*, reference should be made to it in Council by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal as also in a Government communique where this find of arms was made a peg to hang the Government order upon, with regard to the volunteer organisation.

Court: His Excellency is not trying this case.

Vakil: But it will be tried by an official who is subordinate to His Excellency. I might tell your honour once again as it was said at the time the application or bail was moved, that the accused has no connection whatsoever with the Khilafat or the Congress. The day the arms were found the city was guarded by troops and machine guns were placed at certain Street corners.

Court: The troops were withdrawn before that day.

Vakil: Your honour will pardon me. The town was guarded by troops on the 9th. I challenge the prosecution to deny it.

Continuing the vakil stated that his client was a native of Gwalior and that His late Majesty King Edward VII was graciously pleased to confer on him at the Delhi Durbar a silver medal and a certificate. Lady Curzon had given a certificate to the man for his art. Other officials and notabilities including the Nawab of Bhupal, His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and others honoured the man and even now among those articles seized by the police and arranged before your honour are medals and certificates. I would respectfully ask your honour not to try this case as the man apprehends that an official subordinate to His Excellency would not be able to try him impartially.

Public Prosecutor: The ground is not sufficient.

Vakil: That's the official way of looking at the thing as you are an official.

The Magistrate passed the following order in the case:—"The learned vakil for the defence states that as this case has been referred by His Excellency in Council as also in a Government communique, his client would not get an impartial trial from me. Time allowed till the 5th January to move the Hon. High Court for a transfer."—The "Patrika."

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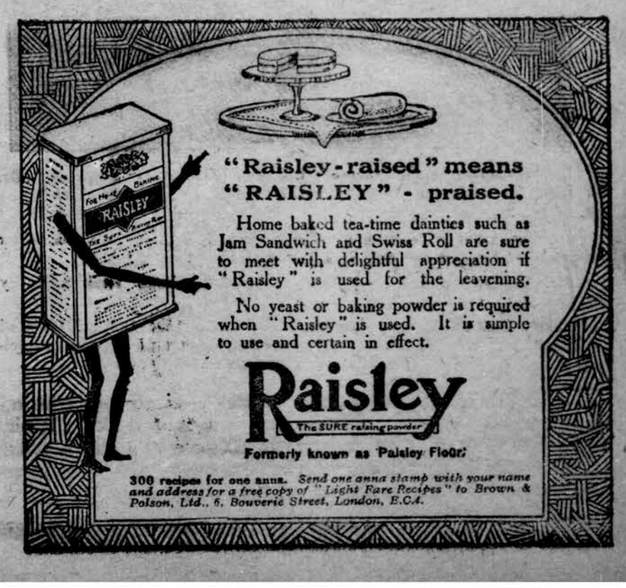

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SURAT MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

OFFICIAL PERVERSITY.

The "Hindu" writes:—

A serious tussle seems to have arisen between the Bombay Government and the Municipality of Surat over the question of controlling the Municipal primary schools. The Associated Press wired down a cryptic paragraph the other day, but the details furnished by the "Bombay Chronicle" reveal a situation fraught with great significance. Surat is one of the prominent Municipalities which believe in the nationalising of education and it fell in wholeheartedly with the movement that was instituted last year. The Government of Bombay passed a resolution on the 7th instant informing the Surat Municipality, along with those of Nadiad and Ahmedabad of their default in not keeping their schools open to Government inspection and authorising the Commissioner of Northern Division to suspend their educational activities. The Commissioner fixed the 17th as the date before which Surat should give its decision. The Municipality replied by transferring the management of its schools to the National Education Board or the Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal as it is called, and voting a grant of Rs. 40,000 to the Mandal towards the expenses of maintaining the schools. The Commissioner called upon the Municipality to hand over the schools to the Education Department and to give a sum of Rs. 50,000 in advance to the Inspector for their upkeep. The institutions having meanwhile been put in the possession of the Mandal, the President of the Municipality replied that he would place the Commissioner's proposal before the Council. On the 17th evening, however, the schools were broken open under the verbal orders of the Commissioner. The correspondence published in the "Chronicle" shows that the Commissioner purported to be acting under the belief that the buildings were still in the Municipality's control, but after a few had been encroached upon, the Kelavani Mandal gave notice the next day asking for restoration of its possessions. The Officer, however, does not seem to have heeded it. The responsible members of the Mandal demanded a legal order and resisted the lock-breaking procedure, but eventually police intervention was brought by the Commissioner's men and the Mandal, being Non-Cooperationist in faith, had to give in. The result of the Commissioner's zeal was that the people of Surat refused to send their children to these schools and the attendance the very next day was barely 100 out of a total of 9,000. The Mandal is now collecting money to provide fresh buildings and continues their educational work and seems to have already enlisted a great deal of support from the public. We do not know the further developments of the occurrence, but it affords an illustration of the perversity which very frequently possesses the official mind. The Commissioner stated the reasons for his actions were that "the wholesale delegation by the Municipality of their obligations in respect of primary education to a private body is unlawful and the payment of Rs. 40,000 from the Municipal funds to that body would cause injury to the public." It did not strike the Commissioner that a delegation of functions does not necessarily entail the shirking of obligations. Nor did the Commissioner realise that a body in full control of certain institutions may experiment as to the best way of running them to the public advantage. The responsibility of a Municipality in respect of education is, not that it should maintain a set of buildings under its immediate management, but that it should provide the means or facilities of suitable education. And if it finds a responsible and trustworthy private body to carry out the function under its own supervision, there can hardly be a reasonable ground to oppose the delegation.

RAJA RESHI KESH LAW

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER.

Raja Reshi Case Law was proceeding along a road through the Maidan in his motor when near the Victoria Memorial the car was stopped by a European sergeant, who said that it was a prohibited path and the Raja was made to alight from his car. On getting down, he was assaulted and insultingly pushed by the sergeant who placed his hand on the Raja's arm, and the Raja was made to walk along a different path.—The "Patrika".

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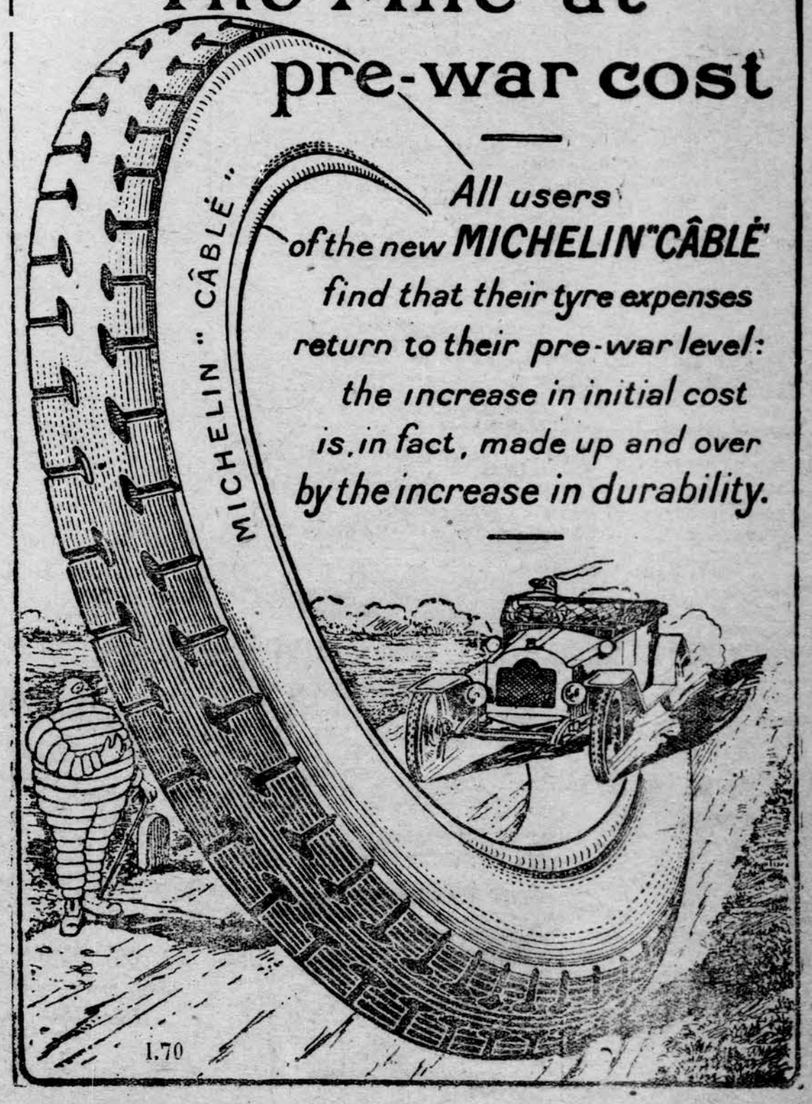
Public Accountant

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

The Mile at pre-war cost



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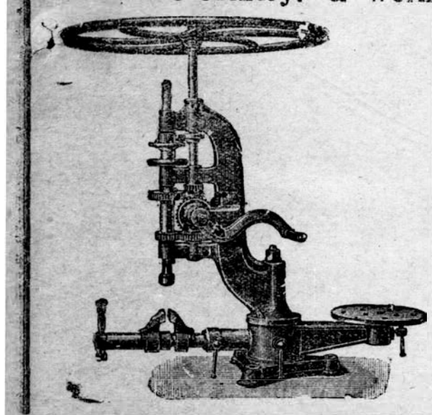

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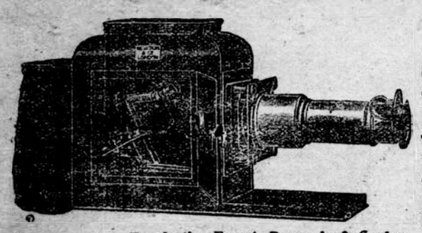

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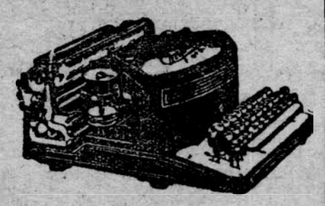

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(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

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(Sd) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M, S.
Analyst,

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